

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND.

REPORT
OF
PROCEEDINGS
UNDER
THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS
FOR THE YEAR
1911.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of
Animals Acts for the year 1911.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION-STREET,

DUBLIN, 13th May, 1912.

CONTENTS.

	Page
GENERAL STATEMENT	
I. Legislation, ...	5
II. Diseases of Animals, ...	5
III. Exports of Animals, ...	10
IV. Imports of Animals, ...	10
Special Report on Swine Fever and other Diseases of Animals in Ireland in 1911, (with Map and Diagrams), by Matthew Hadley, F.R.C.V.S., Chief Inspector, Veterinary Branch, ...	11
Special Report on the Transit of Animals, by D. S. Prevlice, M.R.C.V.S., Superintending Transit Inspector, Veterinary Branch, ...	25
APPENDICES :—	
1. List of Orders in Force on 31st December, 1911	35
2. Circulars under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1908, issued during 1911	37
3. Statistical Tables :—	
Expenditure, ... Tables 1 and 2, ...	40-41
Number of Animals in Ireland, .. 3 and 4, ...	42
Diseases among Animals in Ireland, .. 5 to 16, ...	42-48
Animals Exported from Ireland, .. 17 to 25, ...	49-60
Animals Imported into Ireland, .. 26 to 33, ...	61-67
Animals Shipped to and from places in Ireland, ... 34, ...	68

DUBLIN CASTLE,

15th May, 1912.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the Year 1911.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

DUBLIN.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DISEASES OF
ANIMALS ACTS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1911.

1. LEGISLATION.

Twelve Orders were issued by the Department under the above-named Acts in 1911. Of these two related to sheep dipping; four (of which one was a Revocation Order) to the importation of hay and straw; one to the movement of sheep into and out of the district known as the Curragh of Kildare and their dipping while in such district; three to the control of dogs at night in certain counties, and two to the slaughter of a number of cattle in connection with an outbreak of Anthrax.

Mention may also be made here of the passing by Parliament last year of an Act entitled "The Poultry Act, 1911," which confers powers enabling the transit of live poultry, including domestic fowl, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls, and pigeons, to be regulated under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

2. DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The diseases at present scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland are

Cattle Plague.
Foot and Mouth Disease.
Pleuro-Pneumonia.
Anthrax.
Sheep Pox.
Sheep Scab.
Swine Fever.
Rabies.
Glanders or Farcy.
Parasitic Mange, and
Epizootic Lymphangitis; also
Bovine Tuberculosis (in certain forms and for statistical purposes only).

A -

Outbreaks of six of these maladies were recorded in Ireland in 1911, viz.—Anthrax, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Glanders or Farcy, Parasitic Mange and Bovine Tuberculosis. The subjoined table gives the number of outbreaks in that year as compared with the preceding year :—

Kind of Animals.	Total Number of each Kind of Animals in Ireland in 1911.	Scheduled Diseases to which such Animals are liable.	Number of Outbreaks of each Disease among such Animals in the year		Total Number of each if Animals in Ireland in 1910.
			1911.	1910.	
Cattle ..	4,711,720.	Cattle Plague	—	—	4,089,888
		Foot-and-Mouth Disease ..	—	—	
		Pleuro-Pneumonia	—	—	
		Rabies	—	—	
		Anthrax	9*	0	
Sheep ..	3,907,434.	Bovine Tuberculosis ..	188	403	3,979,616
		Foot-and-Mouth Disease ..	—	—	
		Rabies	—	—	
		Anthrax	—	—	
		Sheep Fox	—	—	
Swine ..	1,415,119.	Sheep Scab	265	463	1,500,006
		Foot-and-Mouth Disease ..	—	—	
		Swine Fever	178	106	
		Rabies	—	—	
		Anthrax	—	—	
Goats ..	238,474.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease ..	—	—	242,614
		Rabies	—	—	
		Anthrax	—	—	
Horses, Asses, and Mules	394,424.	Rabies	—	—	395,581
		Epidemic Lymphangitis ..	—	—	
		Anthrax	2*	—	
		Glanders or Farcy	2	1	
Dogs ..	521,800.	Parasitic Mange	64	63	503,470
		Rabies	—	—	

* NOTE.—In above Table, one of the Anthrax Outbreaks is reckoned twice, a cow and a horse having been affected in that instance.

From the above table it will be seen that, relatively to the live stock totals, the incidence of disease among animals in Ireland remained light in 1911. Reported outbreaks of disease in cattle and in sheep were, on the whole, considerably fewer than in the preceding year. The contrary was, however, the case as regards disease in swine. There was also a small increase in outbreaks of disease among horses.

Ten outbreaks of Anthrax, involving the death of 12 cattle and 3 horses, were recorded in 1911. Some of these outbreaks occurred in localities where the disease had previously been known, but, for the most part, the cases were of an isolated character affording

no probable ground of connection with preceding outbreaks. No precise information was obtained as to the medium of infection. One of the outbreaks, in connection with which 5 cattle had died, gave rise to much alarm in the neighbourhood, and, at the urgent request of the Local Authority, powers were given, by Orders under Section 19 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, for the destruction (with compensation to the owner) of all the remaining cattle in the herd in which the disease had appeared.

The number of reported outbreaks of Bovine Tuberculosis coming under notice in 1911 was 188, having reference to 195 animals, 45 of which were stated to suffer from disease of the udder and 149 from emaciation. These are much lower figures than were recorded in the preceding year, when reports were received embracing 427 animals, 64 of which were affected in the udder and 363 emaciated. It is probable that the main cause of the diminution is an increasing reluctance on the part of owners to notify tubercular cases owing to the fact that, so far, there is no provision for slaughter and compensation in such cases.

In consequence of outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in England in 1911 in five distinct groups, it became requisite, for a considerable part of the year, to maintain special restrictions on the importation into Ireland from across Channel of ruminant animals and swine, and also of hay and straw. Furthermore, on the appearance of the disease (which had first manifested itself in Surrey) so far westward as Somersetshire, the additional step was taken of requiring the disinfection on landing of any cattle drovers or dealers returning to Ireland from Bristol Channel Ports and from Plymouth. All these precautions were in operation at the close of the year, but it has happily been possible to withdraw them since owing to the suppression of the disease in Great Britain. There was no extension of the malady to Ireland and nearly twenty-eight years have now elapsed since any case of Foot and Mouth Disease was recorded in this country.

In 1911 two outbreaks of Glanders occurred. Three horses were affected, two of which were slaughtered and one died. These outbreaks took place within a comparatively narrow area—the neck of land at the base of the peninsula between Loughs Foyle and Swilly. As it was not clear, on inquiry, whether the disease might not have extended, and as the origin of the outbreaks was obscure, it was decided to arrange for a house-to-house inspection of horses, asses, and mules throughout the peninsula. In the course of such inspection the

premises of over 4,000 different owners were visited and 6,400 animals were examined, but no further case of the disease was discovered.

During 1911 the position as regards Parasitic Mange was practically as favourable as in the preceding year. While the outbreaks increased slightly from 62 to 64 there was, on the other hand, a slight diminution (from 82 to 80) in the number of animals affected.

PARASITIC MANGE. Sheep Scab continues to be the most widely distributed of the scheduled diseases affecting animals in Ireland. Two only of the Irish counties—Clare and Monaghan—appeared to be free from this malady in 1911. The aggregate of outbreaks for the year shows, however, considerable improvement in comparison with 1910. In the earlier year 463 outbreaks were recorded as against 345 in the latter.

Full attention was given throughout the year to enforcing—

- (a.) The usual stringent procedure in connection with particular outbreaks; and
- (b.) The compulsory dipping of sheep generally as a protection against the disease.

Other precautionary steps taken during the period included—

- (c.) The issue of a special Order relating to the Curragh of Kildare, an area to which large numbers of sheep from neighbouring districts come for grazing during a part of each year, and which the Local Authority were consequently desirous should be as far as possible safeguarded against infection; and
- (d.) The initiation, in respect of certain mountain districts where sheep are largely kept and which are but poorly provided with facilities for dipping, of efforts to induce either the landowners or the Local Authorities to establish additional dipping tanks of a permanent nature at certain suggested sites.

The Order referred to at (c), which is being executed and enforced by the Local Authority, has, so far, worked satisfactorily, and the Curragh appears to be now free from infection. Some measure of success is also being experienced in connection with the representations alluded to at (d.)

New Dipping Orders were issued in 1911. The changes which they effected had reference, however, only to declarations in respect of dipping. The limits of the dipping periods remained the same as in 1910.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

9

The particulars for 1911, as furnished to the Department, respecting the numbers of sheep dipped in each dipping period in the several administrative counties are as follows:—

COUNTY.	Number of Sheep Dipped	
	Summer Period.	Autumn Period.
Antrim	86,849	73,343
Armagh	20,979	15,029
Carlow	77,457	51,978
Cavan	17,361	9,421
Clare	75,449	60,503
Cork	179,529	52,973
Down	69,522	65,012
Dublin	97,449	76,290
Dublin	87,184	83,049
Fermanagh	5,374	3,985
Galway	421,730	342,992
Kerry	65,174	46,114
Kildare	123,304	90,752
Kilkenny	19,127	14,828
King's	62,181	50,483
Lectra	5,383	4,175
Limerick	30,690	26,549
Londonderry	62,244	51,478
Longford	14,011	7,730
Louth	27,768	21,718
Louth	149,954	119,316
Mayo	126,935	73,990
Meath	8,725	6,276
Monaghan	30,281	34,362
Queen's	64,602	59,635
Roscommon	22,431	5,274
Sligo	35,540	28,931
Tipperary, N.R.	67,603	53,634
Tipperary, S.R.	38,971	29,365
Tyrone	82,946	63,726
Waterford	81,321	43,295
Westmeath	158,266	131,469
Wexford	196,383	153,905
Wicklow		
<i>County Boroughs.</i>		
Belfast	117	149
Cork	—	51
Dublin	105	86
Londonderry	13	—
Waterford	34	17
Total	2,541,702	1,910,424

The position as regards Swine Fever in Ireland in 1911 was less satisfactory than in the previous year.

SWINE FEVER. The total number of outbreaks recorded was 178 as against 105 in 1910. The great majority of the outbreaks occurred, however, in the Metropolis and neighbourhood. Outside the area comprising Dublin City and County and the adjoining County of Kildare the incidence of the disease was extremely light. There were 16 counties in which no outbreak was confirmed, and 9 others with a record of only one outbreak each for the year.

The continued prevalence of Swine Fever in the County Borough of Dublin is a matter in relation to which it has been deemed desirable to draw the special attention of the Local Authority to the structural defects of the existing Swine Market, which militate against the proper carrying out of cleansing and disinfection and thus probably tend to nullify efforts for suppression of the disease. The question of the improvement of this Market is somewhat complicated at present by the further question of a possible change of site, but it is understood that the whole matter is receiving consideration.

3. EXPORTS OF ANIMALS.

In 1911 the volume of Irish export traffic in live stock fell appreciably below the normal. Two principal causes contributed to this state of affairs, viz., the conditions of drought prevailing throughout the Summer which necessarily slackened the demand for grazing animals and the disorganisation of the railway service owing to labour troubles in the Autumn which, for a time, reduced the flow of stock to the Ports. As compared with 1910 the cattle exports, though showing an increase of 9,706 head in the fat cattle class, are down, on the total of all classes, by 178,652 head. Sheep exports also fell by 74,532 head, but there was an increase of 18,269 head in exports of swine. Horse exports also were well maintained, showing only the slight decrease of 184 head. Altogether, taking every description of stock, the net decrease in exports for 1911 in comparison with the preceding year was 229,995 head.

4. IMPORTS OF ANIMALS.

The volume of the import traffic in live stock into Ireland in 1911 was also considerably lower than in the year preceding. The causes of this decrease were not, however, altogether the same as those affecting the export traffic. The principal reason of diminution in the imports was the special restrictions on admission of ruminants from Great Britain, which, as mentioned earlier in this statement, had to be maintained for a substantial part of the year 1911 owing to the onthreals of Foot and Mouth Disease in that country. Imports of sheep fell in consequence by 21,912 head and of breeding cattle by 171 head. There was an increase of 1,020 head in the number of horses imported. Other kinds of stock are imported only in trifling numbers at any time. Altogether the net decrease in the live stock imports for 1911 as compared with 1910 was 21,076 head.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND
(VETERINARY BRANCH),
May, 1912.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, VETERINARY
BRANCH.

The Report for this year follows the form in which it was presented last year. The diseases affecting Horses, Asses, and Mules, will be dealt with first, and then those affecting Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.

HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

At the termination of 1910 an inquiry was in progress with reference to the existence of Glanders in the Counties of Londonderry and Donegal. On the 17th of February, 1911, an outbreak was confirmed in the County of Londonderry, and a further outbreak occurred on the 17th of May in the County of Donegal. These outbreaks, as far as inquiry into their history could reveal, were isolated, and had no connection with each other. The premises whereon the affected animals were located were effectually cleansed and disinfected. It was deemed desirable that a house to house inspection of equine animals should be carried out in the district where these cases arose, as previously there had been some outbreaks of the disease, the origin of which could not be satisfactorily ascertained. Certain portions of the County Donegal were accordingly dealt with—especially those which it was considered covered a district large enough to include animals which might have been in contact with any horses affected in the previous outbreaks. The Veterinary Inspectors engaged in the duty carried out an exhaustive inquiry, the results of which are hereunder tabulated:—

1911.

GLANDERS.

Return of Special House to House Inspection of Horses, Mules, and Asses, in County Donegal, from 11th July, 1911, to 11th October, 1911.

Number of Townlands visited.	Number of Owners.	Number of Equine Animals inspected.	Result of Inspection.
272	4,108	4,660	All free from Glanders.

No case of Glanders or Percy was discovered on any premises during the course of this house to house inspection; nor was any outbreak of the disease discovered or reported during the remaining portion of the year. During the inspection two horses were suspected to be suffering from Glanders. One of these eventually died, but the post-mortem examination showed that it had not been suffering from that disease prior to death; the second horse was tested with mallein, but did not respond. Several other ailments came under notice, but these could not be

attributed to Glanders. In every case where an animal was found suffering from any ailment, it was subjected to careful re-examination at a later period.

The same attention has been exercised in connection with the inspection of horses imported into Ireland during the year as in previous years. A total number of 1,303 were tested with mallein during the year. The number of horses imported into Ireland from all sources amounted to 5,978. No foreign horses were imported direct; all such, 560 in number, were brought through Great Britain, and were subjected to the mallein test before shipment to this country.

The figures with reference to the year show very little alteration from the 1910 records in connection with this disease. The subjoined Table indicates the number of outbreaks and the number of animals attacked during several years past:—

PARASITIC MANGE.		
Year.	No. of Outbreaks.	No. of Animals Attacked.
1904	162	252
1905	169	322
1906	85	130
1907	77	94
1908	42	59
1909	77	110
1910	62	92
1911	64	80

As in previous years attention was directed to the horses travelling about the country, and connected with Shows, Shooting Galleries, and similar peregrinating exhibitions. These special inspections have undoubted advantages, as not only is Parasitic Mange one of the maladies looked for, but also Glanders and other diseases of a contagious nature, which might be the means of conveying infection to other animals in the district housed in similar places to those occupied by the show animals, or which might in any way come in contact with them. No case of scheduled disease was found among any of these travelling horses.

Return of the Number of Horses, Asses, and Mules attached to Travelling Shows throughout Ireland which have been dealt with during the year 1911.

Number of Travelling Shows.	Number and Kind of Animals attached.	Observations.
90	247 Horses.	No case of Contagious Disease was discovered amongst these animals during the course of the various inspections.
—	88 Mules.	
—	71 Ponies.	
—	85 Asses.	
Total for 1911	...	441
" " 1910	...	301
" " 1909	...	538

This return indicates that the persons who follow this mode of living and who use horses either for exhibition or for the purposes of haulage are now in the habit of giving greater attention to their animals than was their custom some years ago. The special inspection also acts as a deterrent to laxity in other directions, such as in the matter of feeding, housing, and general caring of such animals. The Veterinary Inspectors instructed to attend to this duty report that the animals appear to be in better condition on the occasion of recent visits than had formerly been noticeable.

No cases of any other scheduled disease affecting horses were detected during the year. The requirement
OTHER DISEASES. which has been in existence with reference to Dourine continues to be enforced. This is a disease which is not indigenous to Ireland, and in the case of any importation of foreign horses, special reference to the freedom from this disease was required in the Certificate prescribed before any horse was allowed to land.

CATTLE.

A comparatively large number of inquiries were held during the year into suspected outbreaks of Anthrax in various parts of the country, and careful investigation of the material obtained from the scene of these suspected outbreaks has been carried out in the Laboratory attached to this Branch, with the result that in 10 instances the existence of disease was confirmed. It is noticeable in those Counties where the fattening of animals is a popular industry that the number of outbreaks is greater than in other centres. On reference to the statistical tables at the end of this report particulars will be found of the outbreaks of the disease and the districts in which they were found. The Local Authority of the County of Wexford took a somewhat unusual course in reference to the eradication of an outbreak of Anthrax, inasmuch as they determined upon the slaughter of all cattle which had been in contact with the affected ones. In other districts, only the affected animals which died had to be dealt with, and no further extensions of the disease took place.

There is great difficulty in satisfactorily tracing the origin of outbreaks of Anthrax. In previous Reports reference has been made to the number of sources of infection that exist, particularly in connection with the transit of food stuffs, and in an earlier paragraph the fattening of animals, where imported food stuffs are used for the purpose, is referred to as likely to be a source of origin of disease. No other scheduled disease than Anthrax affecting the bovine species arose during the course of the year demanding any special reference in this Report.

As regards Tuberculosis, the Returns obtained in connection with the "Bovine Tuberculosis Notification (Ireland) Order of 1910," which was issued in January of that year, indicate that a number of cases are reported in which general emaciation of the animals is observed, or where an affection of the udder is regarded as of Tubercular origin. These records, however, have only been

obtained for statistical purposes, and until some more definite step can be taken to treat Tuberculosis as a scheduled disease, and to provide for the payment of compensation in cases of slaughter, it is improbable that its true extent and ramifications will be realised.

SHEEP.

A Diagram is presented showing the variations in the monthly numbers of outbreaks during three years past.

SHEEP SCAB. Little comment on these variations is necessary. The rise and fall are similar from year to year. Reference to all previous Tables indicates that during the period from June to September there is less Sheep Scab in Ireland than from October to May, the greatest number of outbreaks being recorded at the time of the year when the fleece is thickest, and the animals are brought together in closer contact. During the summer months they are out at grass, many are scattered over long ranges of grazing ground and the opportunities of contact are not so great. Besides, the time of year admits of dipping being resorted to with greater effect.

The figures in connection with the outbreaks of disease and the number of sheep attacked for some years past are set forth in the Table hereunder. The Table shows that the number of outbreaks has fallen considerably, as well as the number of sheep attacked. Owners of sheep are becoming more alive to the advantages to be gained by regular dipping, and several of the Local Authorities are using their influence in various directions to have this hygienic procedure carried out systematically and thoroughly.

Sheep.

The Table hereunder contains a record since 1904 to date of the number of outbreaks occurring during each year, and the total number of sheep attacked—as far as statistics are available.

Year.	Outbreaks.	No. of Sheep attacked.
1904,	488	6,433
1905,	339	4,253
1906,	256	3,518
1907,	333	5,198
1908,	364	6,182
1909,	445	7,129
1910,	463	6,075
1911,	345	4,238

An illustration of the benefit to be derived from regular dipping of sheep may be quoted. At the Curragh, in the County of Kildare, sheep are received from various parts of the surrounding country, under conditions laid down by the authorities having control of the Curragh lands. A considerable number of outbreaks of Sheep Scab on this large run occurred during each year. Steps were taken to establish suitable arrangements for the proper dipping of these sheep at comparatively short intervals, while grazing, and before returning to their home-

steeds. This course of action has almost stamped out the disease in that particular district, and the grazing value of the lands has consequently been enhanced. If this system of adequate dipping were followed in connection with many of the mountain ranges—and there does not appear to be any feasible reason why it should not be carried out—the total number of outbreaks of the disease might be expected to decrease very materially. Some Local Authorities are endeavouring to make arrangements for the construction of a number of dipping tanks in suitable places on the mountain ranges, more especially in the County of Waterford, and it is fully expected that great advantage will result to the sheep industry.

During the year and at a time when the special house to house inspection of equine animals was being carried out in the County of Donegal in connection with outbreaks of Glanders or Farcy, referred to earlier in this Report, an opportunity was taken on every available occasion of inspecting the sheep at the owners' homesteads. Flocks were inspected in the course of this duty to the number of 114, covering a total of 1,355 head, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that only in one case was Sheep Scab detected. The sheep owners in the district dealt with are farmers having grazing rights on the mountains, who usually keep only a small number of sheep, and in some instances the animals were away on the grazing lands at the time of the Inspectors' visits. As the sheep runs extend in many cases over a very large area, and are without any barrier or substantial boundary, it was not practicable to follow up the animals to make an inspection. It was only practicable to deal with them when the sheep were at the homestead or had been collected for clipping or similar purposes; consequently, the duty in this case could not well be very comprehensive. The conditions of the sheep industry in the locality referred to are incidentally mentioned to show that every available opportunity is taken of making an inspection which may prove of advantage.

In the introductory section of this Report, particulars are given of the number of sheep which were dipped in the course of the year in both the summer and autumn periods—returns which are extremely instructive.

SWINE.

For several years past, by far the greatest number of outbreaks of this disease in Ireland have occurred in the Province of Leinster, and the City and County of Dublin produced a far greater proportion of disease than any other part of the Province. The records for 1911 show the same prevalence of the disease in the districts referred to. A glance at the Return, Map, and Diagram, which are presented, will support the statement as to the localities where the outbreaks of Swine Fever have been most numerous.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

17

most noticeable in the summer period. The inquiries carried out by the Inspection Staffs in the County Boroughs of Dublin and Belfast have shown that so far as the former is concerned, out of 130 outbreaks in the City and County of Dublin, 86 were traced to the Dublin Metropolitan Market. Endeavours have been made to trace the animals back to their homesteads, and it is a somewhat remarkable fact that on no occasion has Swine Fever been found to exist among the swine on any of these homesteads. The appended Return gives the particulars in connection with the tracing of the disease to the market referred to.

RETURN showing the Number of Swine Fever Outbreaks in County Borough and County of Dublin which have been traced to the Dublin Metropolitan Market.

Union.				Number of Swine Fever Outbreaks.	Number traced to Market.
County Borough,	North Dublin	...	...	48	85
	South Dublin	...	...	49	34
County	North Dublin	...	...	7	5
	South Dublin	...	...	15	7
Rathdown	...	...	...	2	—
Belrothery	...	...	...	8	4
Celbridge	...	...	...	1	1
Total				130	86

It is to be regretted that there has not yet been any satisfactory improvement in the condition of the Dublin Metropolitan Swine Market, of which complaint was made in the Report for 1910 and previously. Until this market is put into proper sanitary condition it cannot be expected that the outbreaks of the disease traceable to the exhibition of swine thereat will much diminish, as it seems to be the great distributing centre of infection for the County and City of Dublin.

The sum of money paid during the year by way of compensation to owners for slaughtered swine has been included in the Table hereunder, and the figure

as will be seen, shows an increase of about £600, approximately, over that for 1910.

EXPENDITURE.

				Compensation	
				£	s. d.
1896	...	...	...	8,438	11 8
1897	...	...	...	5,645	13 3
1898	...	...	...	5,748	7 5
1899	...	...	...	7,248	16 6
1900	...	...	...	4,333	1 6
1901	...	...	...	4,899	6 2
1902	...	...	...	4,117	2 8
1903	...	...	...	5,297	11 0
1904	...	...	...	6,006	16 6
1905	...	...	...	3,072	13 11
1906	...	...	...	1,993	13 2
1907	...	...	...	4,801	6 0
1908	...	...	...	7,237	9 6
1909	...	...	...	4,164	9 6
1910	...	...	...	4,512	11 8
1911	...	...	...	5,097	11 0

N.B.—The period covered in each instance represents twelve months from 1st November of previous year to 31st October of year shown.

This process was carefully carried out as usual in connection with all premises where Swine Fever was found to exist or on which in-contact swine, the subject of suspicion, had been located, or where the result of a post-mortem examination was of an indefinite character, and where no further slaughter was possible no swine remaining on the premises. On twenty additional places the process was also carried out, as, although no case of Swine Fever was actually confirmed thereon, the existence of the disease had been suspected, and it was deemed advisable to take this precautionary measure.

The Table hereunder contains particulars as to slaughter of swine, percentage of disease, etc., under the headings set forth. It will be observed that as regards the percentage of disease found among slaughtered swine there has been an increase of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the figure for last year, which of itself showed an increase of 1 per cent., approximately, over the record for the year 1909.

TABLE showing particulars as to Slaughtered Swine, and percentage found affected with Swine Fever.

YEAR.	Found Diseased.	In Contact.	Suspected Cases.	Total Number Slaughtered.	Percentage of Diseased among Slaughtered Swine.
1907 ..	745	2,043	594	3,382	22-028
1908 ..	615	2,004	848	4,467	13-767
1909 ..	273	1,297	587	2,157	12-636
1910 ..	402	1,849	675	2,926	13-738
1911 ..	538	2,032	1,026	3,596	14-961

It is noticeable that the total number of suspected cases of the disease slaughtered is very much in excess of that for the two preceding years. This is attributable to the endeavours made to include all swine which exhibited symptoms that might be mistaken for those of Swine Fever, and to this procedure also the increase in the number of slaughtered swine is due, as well as the higher percentage of the disease.

In reference to the carrying out of post-mortem examinations, the total number dealt with during the year in the Dublin depots amounted to 4,205, of which 3,500 were found free from disease, and the remainder affected. The post-mortem examinations made in country districts included an additional number of 715 head of swine which had died, but were found free from Swine Fever; 90 cases in which the viscera were either unobtainable or the carcasses were in such a state of decomposition that examination was impracticable; also 65 cases which were slaughtered and found free from disease.

In explanation of the fact that no case of disease was found on local post-mortem examinations, as distinguished from those

made at headquarters, it should be mentioned that all viscera of suspected cases of Swine Fever are transmitted to Dublin under special conditions and circumstances, for examination and confirmation.

The total number of carcasses of swine which had been found, either in by-ways, ashpits, or other places of deposit, without having been brought under the notice of the authorities concerned, amounted during the year to 19, being a slight increase over the records for two or three years past, but very far less than the number which used to be observed during the early part of the decade, when the total number of carcasses so found amounted to as many as 60 or 70. Of the 19 cases above referred to, 15 were traced to the homesteads from which the carcasses had been taken, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that in no instance was the death of the swine due to Swine Fever; but it would have been safer and more satisfactory if the owners of these swine had immediately brought them under suitable notice, so that an opportunity might be had of following the usual procedure.

The accompanying Return indicates that the amount of duty performed under this head was comparatively slight, and was carried out only in three centres—Dublin City and portions of the County Carlow and the County Wexford. The result was entirely negative so far as the detection of disease was concerned. Taking into account the fact stated in an earlier paragraph that the County Borough of Dublin was the locality in which by far the greater number of outbreaks of the disease were discovered, the result of this house to house inspection in that Borough seems to require some comment, as the question might arise how it has happened that all these swine in the course of that inspection were found free from Swine Fever. The explanation is that when the Inspectors are engaged on this class of duty, they have instructions not to enter any premises under restrictions, either as the scene of a confirmed outbreak of the disease, or as having swine thereon which are the subject of suspicion. An encouraging feature of the Return, taken in connection with this explanation, becomes, therefore, evident, namely, that at the time of this inspection everything had been made known by swine owners as to the existence, or supposed existence, of the disease.

RETURN of Special House to House Inspection of Swine in Dublin City, County Carlow, and County Wexford, during the year 1911.

District.	Number of Premises.	Number of Swine.	Result of Inspection.
Dublin City ..	445	3,213	(All free from Swine Fever. do. do.)
County Carlow ..	236	1,262	
County Wexford ..	241	1,380	

A Return giving the number of Swine exhibited during the year in the Dublin and Belfast Markets, and showing the purposes for which sold is presented. The statistics require no explanation.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST SWINE MARKETS.

Market.	Year.	Swine Sold.				Swine Unsold.	Total.
		Feeding.		Slaughter.			
		Home.	Export*	Home.	Export.		
Dublin	1907	22,818	-	9,490	29,886	2,572	53,772
	1908	21,000	-	14,052	17,391	1,691	34,774
	1909	20,959	-	13,330	17,264	1,182	32,744
	1910	21,478	-	12,469	18,904	1,620	54,311
	1911	21,047	-	12,016	20,388	3,143	57,194
Belfast	1907	19,241	-	142	97	4,697	24,077
	1908	16,936	-	147	4	2,815	19,895
	1909	16,926	-	77	51	3,127	20,181
	1910	17,604	-	45	113	3,358	20,540
	1911	17,445	-	113	231	4,644	22,433

* The absence of figures in this column is due to the fact that the British Regulations prevent the importation of Store Swine into Great Britain from a public market.

Inspections of swine entered for exhibition at Agricultural Shows, as well as all those in contact at the homesteads, have been carried out with unremitting care, as in previous years. The Return for 1911, when compared with that for the previous year, indicates that the number of Shows in connection with which it was considered necessary to make inspections has been somewhat less. The total number of swine exhibited shows a considerable increase, though the number of exhibitors and the total number of swine inspected at the homesteads are both somewhat less. It is very satisfactory to have again to report that these special inspections produced negative results, as far as the detection of Swine Fever was concerned, and that no outbreak of the disease occurred on any of the premises to which the swine were removed after the conclusion of each exhibition.

RETURNS showing the number of Swine exhibited and inspected, together with all in-contact Swine, at the various Agricultural Shows held during the years 1910 and 1911.

Year.	Number of Shows held.	Number of Exhibitors.	Total number of Swine inspected at Homesteads.	Total number of Swine exhibited and inspected at various Shows.
1910	51	319	2,187	573
1911	43	301	1,877	635

All these Swine were found to be free from Swine Fever.

DOGS.

Among the diseases which happily appear to have been effectively eradicated from Ireland is that known as Rabies. It will be observed from the Table in the Appendix that no case of this disease has occurred in this country since the year 1903. As it has never been indigenous to Ireland, and can only be kept from being imported by special regulations, such were promulgated, and at present there are certain Orders issued by the Department which govern the admission of Dogs, and the enforcement of the provisions of these Orders has protected the country from the invasion of the disease.

It is desirable to direct the special attention of persons who are interested in the keeping of dogs, either for use or companionship, to the fact that at times these animals cause considerable loss through their habit of worrying sheep, particularly in districts where sheep farming forms one of the staple industries. It is not possible to expect wholly to put an end to this habit, but a great deal might be done on the part of owners and others interested if the provisions of the "Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1906," relating to the special supervision of these animals were more effectively carried out. This Order gives power to Local Authorities to make regulations for the wearing by dogs of collars, on which the name and address of the owner are legibly shown, and also for the special control of these animals between sunset and sunrise. The necessity for adequately carrying out the duty imposed under this Order is very strongly indicated by the fact that in the years 1909, 1910, and 1911; 1870, 1815, and 1732 sheep, respectively, were reported to have been killed in Ireland through their having been worried by dogs. The number of persons made amenable for this large amount of damage was comparatively small, namely, 264, 251, and 309 respectively, for the three years named. It seems, therefore, natural to conclude that the dogs, on leaving their owners' residences, had wandered to districts where it was not possible to identify them, owing to the absence of a collar suitably marked with particulars of their ownership, and these wandering animals inflicted upon the owners of sheep the serious losses which are above indicated. It is not, however, to be understood that the amount of damage done is covered by the cases shown and reported upon, because owners may be disposed to put up with their losses in the hope that they will later be able to find the animal that is doing the damage and deal with it in the manner which seems most suitable.

OTHER ANIMALS.

The measures taken by the Department to prevent the introduction into this country of diseases of a contagious character through the medium of imported animals have been thoroughly maintained, and no animals other than those named in the foregoing sections of this Report have been landed in Ireland except on certain occasions for zoological requirements, and but very few

for this specific purpose. The keeping of fancy animals on private premises to form small menageries for the benefit of the few could not very well be encouraged, having regard to all the risks which would probably arise from importing such animals from foreign countries, where a number of contagious diseases affecting animals are known to exist. The method of procedure adopted in connection with animals for location in public Zoological Gardens has been followed throughout the course of the year, and the usual care taken for their isolation for a precautionary period, and subsequent inspection.

CARCASSES WASHED ASHORE.

The precaution of making examinations of the carcasses of animals found washed ashore on the Irish coast was instituted for the purpose of seeing whether any of them were the subject of any of the scheduled diseases, and also of ascertaining whether they were of Irish origin, or were cast off from passing vessels coming from foreign shores, as it was anticipated disease might probably be imported by this means. However, up to the present it is satisfactory to record that none of the animals cast upon our shores has been found to be affected with any disease of a contagious nature, so far as it was possible to ascertain.

The following Table shows the results :—

RETURN OF CARCASSES WASHED ASHORE, TOGETHER WITH THE RESULTS OF POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS WHERE PRACTICABLE.

Number and Kind of Carcass.	Summary of Results of P.M.E.
Cattle 28	1 Omastitis.
Horses 1	12 Pneumonitis.
Sheep 24	15 Asphyxia.
Asses 3	8 Enteritis.
Pigs 19	6 Disease of Liver.
Goats 5	7 Congestion of Lungs.
Total 79	7 Gastritis.
	5 Pleuro-Pneumonitis.
	4 Pleurisy.
	14 Too decomposed. No P.M.E. made.

Of course, in many instances, the decomposition of a carcass had advanced to such a stage that an examination was impossible. The reports received from the Officers who have the duty of dealing with these carcasses indicate that in almost every instance they had reason to believe that the animals had fallen into the sea from the land, or been washed or blown off in times of flood or storm. The Table given above indicates that a considerably smaller number of carcasses had to be dealt with during 1911 than in the preceding year—a total of 79, as compared with 127.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Attention might be drawn, in conclusion of this Report, to the work performed at the Laboratory attached to this Branch of the Department, and elsewhere in connection therewith. The

DIAGNOSIS
LABORATORY.

Laboratory has been very largely availed of by local practitioners and others throughout the country, and material of various descriptions has been submitted for examination in connection with suspected cases of Tuberculosis, Actinomycosis, Anthrax, Abortion, Sterility, Sheep Scab, Parasitic Mange, Diseases of Poultry, &c. The Laboratory was originally intended for purposes of diagnosis of scheduled diseases, but its scope of usefulness has considerably extended, and instead of the occasional assistance of one Departmental Officer for the examination of specimens, preparation of cultures, etc., two are now regularly employed, and sometimes additional help is necessary according to the amount of material submitted and the work to be carried out. It has not been practicable to carry out investigations or experiments in connection with living animals, such as Cattle and Swine, at the site of the Laboratory itself, and other premises have had to be engaged at Glin, Co. Limerick, in connection more particularly with Abortion in Cattle, Tuberculosis, Swine Fever, and "Glin Disease" in Swine. These investigations and experiments indicate clearly that so far as "Glin Disease" is concerned, only the fringe of the work has been touched, and further extended experiments will be necessary to determine definitely the nature and characteristics of this malady. The question of "Glin Disease" formed an important section of this Report for the year 1908.

With regard more particularly to Anthrax, Ireland not being extensively a manufacturing country obtaining its supply of raw material from foreign sources, a custom which obtains in many parts of Great Britain, it is hardly so likely to be attacked with Anthrax to the same extent, proportionately. It has been recognised frequently that outbreaks of this disease have been directly attributed to the importation of such raw material for the manufacture of clothing, saddlery, food stuffs, and so on.

With reference more particularly to Abortion and Sterility in Cattle—this question largely engaged the attention of some of the Officers of the Branch, and the Laboratory was much utilised for the cultivation of "Anti-Abortion," a material which has been used ex-

ABORTION AND
STERILITY IN
CATTLE.

perimentally in connection with various herds throughout the country placed at the disposal of the Department for the purpose. While the results of the experiments so far carried out have been eminently satisfactory, the preparation of "Anti-Abortion" has not progressed to the stage when it could be satisfactorily distributed to Veterinary Surgeons generally for use in their everyday practice. The material used is a living organism and extreme care has to be taken in its transit and application. Some of the herds in which serious havoc had been experienced have now

been so far safeguarded by the method of immunisation, that no case of Abortion has occurred on the premises for upwards of twelve months. Speaking generally, however, it is too early yet to conclude definitely that these herds can be entirely discharged as free from the danger of further attack until the experiments in connection with each have been fully matured and the *fœtus* has been carried its full time. It may be sufficient to say that where the instructions of the Officers of the Department have been rigidly adhered to and due care given by owners to render that assistance which is the backbone of all experimental work a very reassuring measure of success has been realised in connection with this important section of experimental research. The number of animals operated upon has been somewhat large, although the number of individual herds found suitable for carrying out operations has been comparatively restricted for the present. The fact that the Department was experimenting in the direction indicated has brought applications of all descriptions from various districts, both in Ireland and other parts of the United Kingdom, but it has been considered desirable to decline to take any action outside of this country, as such would scarcely be within the province of this Branch. Many applications from owners resident in Ireland have also had to be postponed, as the intentions of the owners were such that it would not be practicable to carry the experiments to maturity, and the object of their application was rather with a view to improving their herds from a trade standpoint. Furthermore, that assistance would not be rendered to the Department which would help in determining what would be the best course to follow under conditions different from those which had been observed in connection with other herds. It is hoped that during the year 1912 further progress will be made in connection with this question of combating Abortion and Sterility in Cattle, but to accomplish this some re-adjustment and extension of the arrangements will require to be provided.

The total number of animals reported as suspected cases of scheduled disease has been considerably larger during the course of the year 1911 than during the previous year. The Table appended gives the actual figures in connection with the various diseases named.

REPORTED CASES.

(Reported as suspected of being affected with the diseases named.)

	1910.	1911.
Swine Fever	2,381	3,690
Sheep Scab	667	427
Percontable Mange	85	89
Glanders	42	24
Foot and Mouth Disease	3	6
Epizootic Lymphangitis	1	1
Anthrax	24	28
Supposed Cattle Contagious Diseases (including Pleuro-Pneumonia)	58	59
Rabies	120	141
Tuberculosis	463	188
Totals	8,724	4,628

It is hardly necessary to make any special comments as regards the peculiarities of this Table, as they are sufficiently indicated by the figures showing increase and decrease. However, attention might be directed to the figures in connection with Tuberculosis, which show a very marked decrease, from 403 in 1910 to 188 during this year. As this is not a scheduled disease, except for notification purposes, it is premature to attempt to draw conclusions from these figures, and it will require several years of similar records and closer investigation into the disease itself than is contemplated by the Order at present in force before an adequate conclusion can be arrived at.

Generally speaking, with the exception of Swine Fever, there is reason to feel satisfied with the conditions and circumstances in reference to live stock in Ireland, so far as the prevalence of contagious disease is concerned. It is extremely gratifying to be able to point out that although Great Britain experienced during the year several invasions of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, yet this country enjoyed freedom from its attack. This is a matter of considerable importance to all persons who in any way derive a source of income from the rearing and sale of animals which are susceptible to this disease.

In concluding the report, reference should again be suitably made to the valuable assistance which has been willingly rendered to the Veterinary Branch by the Dublin Metropolitan Police and the Royal Irish Constabulary, as well as the special Police Staffs in Dublin and Belfast, in connection with the various duties which have devolved upon them in furthering the efforts made towards the eradication of contagious disease among animals.

MATT. HEDLEY, F.R.C.V.S.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDING TRANSIT INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH, ON THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

The year 1911 was not a satisfactory one for the Irish live stock trade.

STATE OF THE CATTLE TRADE. During the spring there were indications of a profitable year, and high prices were then obtainable for the better class of store cattle, but the long continued drought which followed destroyed the prospects of a continuance of prosperity in the trade, and at a later period large numbers of store cattle, owing to the shortage of grass, realised less in the markets than the amounts at which they had been purchased. As the year advanced the scarcity of fodder again affected the sale of stores, and the demand for this class of cattle for stall feeding was, consequently, further diminished.

The effects of the drought were also seriously felt in the fat cattle trade. Animals required for beef purposes—unless fed on artificial food—did not reach the point of finish necessary to attract high prices, and the markets being overstocked with poor, coarse or unfinished beasts the values realised did not compare favourably with those ruling in 1910.

The difficulty of disposing of animals of an inferior class has again been a striking feature at all markets and fairs.

As had been the case for some time past, dairy cattle which gave promise of good milking qualities were much sought for, but the demand continued to be greater than the supply.

The sheep trade, on the whole, was a disappointing one. Foreign and colonial mutton glutted the markets, and the prices obtained for home-bred sheep during portions of the year left only a low margin of profit to the sellers.

In the latter half of the year a serious drop occurred in the price of pigs. The railway strike prevented the purchase of these animals at many fairs and markets, and, in a large measure, it was responsible for the losses which were experienced in the trade. The pig markets, for the time being, were very sparsely supplied, but upon the settlement of the strike they became glutted and the feeders lost heavily as a consequence.

The outlook about the end of the year was distinctly more hopeful, and prices for live stock, generally, showed considerable improvement.

The subjoined comparative tables afford an indication of the supplies at certain of the Irish fairs and markets; and in the case of Ballinasloe the numbers of sold and unsold animals for the years 1910 and 1911 are shown.

DUBLIN MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1910	182,453	344,836	32,006	559,295
1911	179,016	333,098	32,191	544,305
Increase, 1911 ..	-	-	96	-
Decrease, 1911 ..	3,437	11,738	-	11,579

CORK MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1910	5,018	21,348	15,039	41,405
1911	4,901	20,600	20,115	45,616
Increase, 1911 ..	-	-	4,476	4,476
Decrease, 1911 ..	27	348	-	375

TRANSIT, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF ANIMALS.

27

BELFAST MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1910	38,881	20,410	20,054	79,345
1911	38,746	21,709	22,608	82,963
Increase, 1911 ..	-	1,299	2,454	3,618
Decrease, 1911 ..	135	-	-	-

LIMERICK OCTOBER FAIRS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1910	5,346	313	146	5,805
1911	4,581	323	303	5,187
Increase, 1911 ..	-	40	157	-
Decrease, 1911 ..	815	-	-	618

BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIRS.

YEAR.	CATTLE.			SHEEP.		
	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.
1910.	10,846	1,933	12,809	21,967	4,360	26,323
1911.	6,713	2,873	9,686	21,271	20,258	41,529
Increase, 1911..	-	910	-	-	5,962	5,170
Decrease, 1911..	4,133	-	3,223	726	-	-

As might be expected, the unsatisfactory state of the live stock markets in 1911 adversely affected the volume of traffic in animals conveyed in that period over the Irish railways, taken as a whole. It will be observed from the table hereunder that there was a decrease in each description of live stock carried, as compared with 1910, with the exception of swine—a class of animals not seriously affected by the dry summer, and in regard to which the high prices which ruled in 1910 seem to have induced increased breeding and rearing in the country.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE CONVEYED OVER RAILWAYS IN IRELAND, IN 1910 AND 1911.

YEAR.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1910	117,174	1,634,679	1,344,347	1,071,472	4,127,632
1911	110,836	1,384,663	1,137,944	1,148,480	3,782,823
Increase, 1911..	-	-	-	72,008	-
Decrease, 1911..	338	310,077	106,403	-	344,810

The attention of the Department has again been directed to the practice which prevails in many parts of the country of exposing live stock for sale on the public thoroughfares of towns, and reference has been made to the abusive treatment to which animals are liable in such circumstances, the obstruction caused to ordinary traffic in the streets, the danger to pedestrians, and, from a sanitary aspect, the objectionable condition of the thoroughfares after occupation by so many animals.

In a number of instances efforts have been made with a view to the exposure of the stock for sale on proper fair grounds only, where these are or can be provided. Such efforts have, however, very rarely proved successful, many of the inhabitants of the towns regarding with disfavour the proposed removal of the fairs from the streets. Animals crowded together on narrow streets on the occasions of fairs are doubtless subjected to ill-treatment with consequent depreciation, but the remedy is largely in the hands of the regular purchasers of live stock who attend at such places and who (acting possibly through their trade organisations) could refuse to purchase cattle when exposed for sale under these conditions.

The sale of swine by live weight—a system which has been introduced into many of the pig-rearing centres—appears to be on the increase. Swine purchased in this manner are usually intended for Irish bacon curing establishments.

The forestalling of fairs seems to be established in some districts of the country as a regular practice. The adoption of certain measures by owners of patents to protect the rights they possess, in connection with fairs to be held on specified dates, has, in some instances, been successful in preventing this procedure, but where such rights do not exist, the sales of live stock before the regular fair days are of frequent occurrence. Members of the live stock trade associations have complained of the injury to their business caused by this procedure. It would seem, from enquiries made by the Department's Inspectors into the matter, that sellers are encouraged to continue the practice by being able, on such occasions, to find ready markets for their animals; and it would be desirable that the trade organisations should exercise their influence in preventing the growth of a practice of which they, as associations, do not appear to approve.

The Transit Inspectors of the Department were present during the year at railway stations on 383 occasions while the entrainment of animals from fairs was in progress. The Inspectors also attended 864 fairs, and they report that both at railway stations and fairs there was evidence of a general disposition to treat the animals more humanely than was formerly the case.

In a few instances complaints were received by the Department as to ill-treatment of animals at railway stations owing to defective arrangements on the occasions of fairs. These matters were promptly enquired into by the Inspectors, and, where necessary, the railway companies concerned were communicated with in order that such structural alterations might be made at the stations as would prevent cause for similar complaint in future.

Additional accommodation for the entrainment of animals has been provided at a number of the railway stations in different parts of the country, mainly on the suggestion of the Department acting on reports received from their Inspectors. At some of the principal cattle stations the provision of additional facilities is still necessary, and has been the subject of correspondence between the Department and the companies concerned.

The attention of the Department has again been drawn to the question of the speed at which live stock trains travel, and the advisability of prescribing a minimum rate of speed throughout the journey has been urged. This matter was inquired into by a Departmental Committee on Inland Transit of Animals appointed in 1897, and it was also brought before the Vice-Regal Commission on Irish Railways, but, in the absence of special legislation for the purpose, it does not appear that an order on the subject could be made by the Department. It is, however, open to question how far such a provision would be workable. Many "live stock specials" travel at, and maintain, a high rate of speed, as far as safe running will allow; but a difficulty in maintaining such speed throughout the journey may not infrequently arise, especially where single lines of railway are concerned, and also when trains—passenger or otherwise—from different parts of the country may be approaching the larger ports at nearly the same time. Cattle trains may then be blocked by each other or by passenger traffic.

Railway companies have, from time to time, given proof of their desire to accelerate live stock trains; but it is difficult to see how obstacles can be always overcome with safety to the public and to the traffic generally. The exertions of the staffs of the companies to despatch the cattle trains from distant fairs as soon as possible in the day are noticeable, and in this work they can be, and frequently are, materially assisted by the purchasers bringing their animals for entrainment at the earliest practicable moment.

The strike amongst the employes of some of the railway companies, towards the latter part of the year, had a very detrimental effect on the live stock trade of those portions of the country concerned, and, in some instances, resulted in fairs being abandoned altogether, there being no adequate means of conveying animals which might have been purchased. Even after the strike had been settled, the disorganisation is pro-

EFFECTS OF
RAILWAY STRIKE.

duced was seriously felt owing to the difficulty which arose at many stations in obtaining sufficient vehicles for the conveyance of live stock. This was due, in a large measure, to the demands of traders, generally, to have their delayed goods forwarded, and, in anticipation of the possible occurrence of a further strike, to have an early delivery of supplies for their Christmas trade. During this period complaints were received by the Department, on a number of occasions, from disappointed cattle traders as to the insufficiency of railway vehicles provided for their traffic. The railway companies concerned were addressed on the subject, but it was ascertained that, with few exceptions, the scarcity of wagons was due directly to the strike or to the resulting disorganisation of traffic. Complaints as to insufficiency of trucks arise for the most part at a period of the year when numerous large fairs occur about the same time throughout the country. As mentioned in a previous report, the railway companies estimate the number of wagons to be supplied for a particular fair according to the requirements in this respect of the fair held at the same place twelve months previously. Occasionally the number of vehicles necessary has been under-estimated; while on the other hand, the fairs have sometimes been smaller than was expected, or there has been less buying, and the wagons provided have been in excess of the demand.

It is understood that some of the larger railway companies have arranged for a considerable increase to their stock of wagons.

The Inspectors have had occasion to draw attention to the undesirable practice which exists on some railways of loading young calves or other small animals in the same wagons with full grown cattle. In some instances it was found that this had led to injury to the smaller animals. From correspondence which has taken place with one of the railway companies concerned, it would seem that, however desirous they were to prevent such loading, they considered themselves powerless to prohibit it, in the absence of definite authority to do so. It appears desirable that provision should be made to enable the companies to deal effectively with the matter.

The cleansing and disinfection of cattle pens at railway stations, and of railway vehicles, has been, speaking generally, carried out satisfactorily. It has, however, been observed that, contrary to the Department's recommendations, empty cattle wagons, in some instances, were sent to railway stations, while local fairs were in progress, without having been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and made fit for the reception of animals. Unnecessary delay sometimes occurs in the despatch of live stock trains owing to this cause, as the process of cleansing and disinfection has to be completed before animals are placed in the vehicles. Besides, there is a great temptation on the part of persons in charge of live stock awaiting entrainment to put their animals into any wagon they find convenient, whether it is in proper order or not.

CONVEYANCE OF
SMALL ANIMALS IN
TRUCKS.

CLEANSING AND
DISINFECTION
ARRANGEMENTS.

Representations were addressed to the Department to the effect that the boxes which convey horses on the railways are frequently not sufficiently cleansed and disinfected to prevent the likelihood of certain diseases being contracted by horses whilst occupying such vehicles. The matter is one of considerable importance, and is receiving the attention of the Department.

The number of cattle-carrying vessels engaged in conveying animals between Ireland and Great Britain during 1911 remained at one hundred and thirty-four (the same as in the previous year). Some of the older ships, however, were taken off the trade during the period and replaced by a like number of vessels of the newer type. Many of the vessels possess special fittings for horses as well as for other live stock.

Efficient supervision has been maintained at each of the cattle exporting ports in regard to the manner in which live stock were put on board the vessels and then penned or otherwise secured for transit to Great Britain. This duty is primarily imposed on the staff of Ship Inspectors at each port, but, should anything of an irregular nature come under their notice in respect to this duty, they are required to draw the immediate attention of the Veterinary Inspectors to it.

The Veterinary Inspectors at the ports issued, throughout the year, 55,666 Certificates of Health in respect to 686,529 cattle, 637,170 sheep, 342,340 swine, and 1,999 goats, all of which were exported to Great Britain and to the Isle of Man. Each of these animals was found to be free from disease and exhibited no appearance of unfitness to undergo the intended voyage without unnecessary suffering. Upon animals being found free from disease they are, by direction of the Veterinary Inspectors, branded with a crown brand mark before shipment. This mark may remain on the animals until sold in the British markets, and, by some buyers, is apparently relied on as evidence that the live stock have come from Ireland and have passed veterinary inspection. In exemplification of this, it may be mentioned that complaints have reached the Department respecting the action of unscrupulous dealers in Great Britain who, having imitated the brand mark in regard to cattle of an inferior class, obtained in Great Britain, sold them as Irish live stock to unsuspecting purchasers. The Department are considering how this matter may best be dealt with.

It is satisfactory to note that only in the case of four consignments were any animals found to be affected with disease when presented for inspection at the ports. In each of these instances a number of sheep were discovered by the Veterinary Inspectors to be affected with scab. The diseased animals, together with those sheep with which they were in contact, were prevented

from being shipped. Suitable action was afterwards taken by the Department in respect of the illegal movement of the animals to the ports.

The question of the inadequacy of the accommodation provided for the inspection of animals at Belfast and the inconvenient situation of the principal inspection yard has again been the subject of negotiation. There is now reason to hope that a commodious yard will soon be provided at a more convenient site.

During the year, 58 animals, amongst those presented for inspection at the ports, were considered by the Veterinary Inspectors to be unfit to undergo the intended voyages without unnecessary suffering. The owners or persons in charge, on their attention being drawn to the condition of the animals, withdrew them from shipment in each instance. These animals included some in-calf cows, regarding which it was considered that calving during the voyage was reasonably probable. A number of cows, however, did calve on the voyages, notwithstanding that at the time of inspection there was nothing to indicate that calving would be likely to occur for some time. As has been mentioned in a previous report, cows may calve prematurely owing to excitement caused by the unusual surroundings which pertain to shipment or to the motion of the vessels. The Department have under consideration further measures with a view to strengthening the hands of the Veterinary Inspectors in dealing with the shipment of in-calf cows at the cattle exporting ports.

The following table indicates the extent to which shippers of live stock have availed of the privilege of having their animals inspected by aid of electric light up to a prescribed hour after daylight.

ANIMALS INSPECTED BY AID OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE PORTS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Total.
1910	171,408	57,687	74,553	44	303,777
1911	171,450	52,507	78,872	113	302,942
Increase, 1911..	-	-	4,319	69	-
Decrease, 1911..	43	5,180	-	-	533

There are still some of the cattle-exporting ports which do not possess an installation of electric light such as the Department require for this special purpose. Taking into consideration the fact that such inspections were originally intended to be made on exceptional occasions only, and having regard to the large number of animals which are now presented for examination after daylight, it seems that shippers take a greater advantage of this privilege than was intended. Live stock trains often

reach the ports at an hour of the night when very little time is available for examination of the animals within the prescribed limit. The Department have, in the circumstances, taken steps to ensure that inspection of live stock will not be impaired on this account.

The Veterinary Inspectors examined at the ports and found free from disease 467 cattle, 16,824 sheep, and 6 store swine, which were admitted into Ireland from Great Britain under special regulations. These animals were examined on board the vessels before being allowed to land.

The Veterinary Inspectors at the ports issued licences in 1911 for the movement of 323,574 fat swine and 18,766 store swine to specified places in Great Britain, under the terms of the Swine Fever (Movement from Ireland) Orders of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Licences were also granted by the Inspectors, under the Sheep (Movement from Ireland) Order of 1908 of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, in respect to 16,266 sheep and lambs during the year 1911, as compared with 84,888 sheep and lambs licensed in the previous year. These licences authorised the movement of the animals to specified markets, fair grounds, or sale yards in Great Britain, and exempted them from certain provisions as to sheep dipping, to which they otherwise would be subject.

Owing to outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease which occurred in the south-west of England, the Department considered it necessary to require all persons who were in contact with animals in or about the district concerned or on board ship in transit to certain ports in England, when entering Irish ports, to disinfect themselves and their clothing upon landing in Ireland. The number of persons so disinfected was comparatively small. The process of disinfection, as on previous occasions, was carried out by the Department's staff stationed at the ports.

The requirements as to cleansing and disinfection of the inspection yards and lairs at ports, as well as of the cattle-carrying vessels, were satisfactorily observed throughout the year.

The comparative table appended shows the numbers of animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the years 1910 and 1911, together with the number killed or injured within like periods during the transit by sea.

C

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE, EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE NUMBER OF THESE ANIMALS KILLED OR INJURED DURING TRANSIT BY SEA.

YEAR.	CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		TOTAL.	
	Exported.	Killed or Injured	Exported.	Killed or Injured	Exported.	Killed or Injured	Exported.	Killed or Injured
1910	867,830	263	729,341	90	324,065	194	1,921,226	547
1911	694,828	490	654,197	126	342,340	315	1,691,365	931
Increase, 1911	-	227	-	36	18,285	121	-	384
Decrease, 1911	173,102	-	75,144	-	-	-	229,961	-

The increase of casualties in 1911 was due to the very severe weather experienced by the cross-channel vessels during the closing months of the year, but the total has been greatly added to by the fact that, on one voyage alone, 249 casualties were reported as having occurred among the live stock on the vessel concerned.

This Act enables the Department to make Orders for the protection of live poultry from unnecessary suffering during transit and at markets, also for the cleansing and disinfection of fowl crates, etc. For some time past the Transit Inspectors of the Department have taken special notice of the conditions which apply to live poultry as conveyed by the Irish railways and steamships. It is evident that, from a humane point of view, considerable improvement is desirable in this respect, apart from the question of depreciation which arises from ill-usage of the fowl, both in markets and during transit.

The Department have been in consultation with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on the question of the provisions of an Order to be issued under the Poultry Act and which would apply to the transit of live poultry between Ireland and Great Britain.

D. S. PRENTICE, M.R.C.V.S.

APPENDICES.

1.—LIST OF ORDERS.

List of Orders in force on the 31st December, 1911.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order.
1878.	
4th December,	... Forming the Poor Law Unions of Sligo, Dromore West, and Tovercurry into an United District for purposes of Inspection.
5th "	... Prescribing the method of Appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Sligo, Dromore West, and Tovercurry Poor Law Unions.
1895.	
19th April,	... The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895.
1899.	
24th February,	... The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899.
2nd March,	... The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899.
1900.	
16th October,	... The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Sheep-Pox (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Glanders or Forey (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Furuncle Mange (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... Expectation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1900.
1901.	
3rd April,	... The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th November,	... The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th December,	... The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901.
1902.	
20th May,	... Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902.
1903.	
22nd December,	... The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903.
1904.	
1st March,	... Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904.
2nd May,	... Epizootic Lymphangitis (Ireland) Order of 1904.
29th November,	... Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, No. II.
30th "	... The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903 Amendment Order.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1911—*continued*.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order.
1905.	
28th March,	... The Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1905.
9th October,	... Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1905.
1906.	
16th November,	... Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1906.
1907.	
28th January,	... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907.
4th February,	... County Down (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907.
4th "	... " Tyrone " " "
4th "	... " Dublin " " "
8th "	... " Fermanagh " " "
8th "	... " Wexford " " "
19th March,	... " Londonderry " " "
27th "	... County Borough of Dublin (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907.
19th April,	... County Armagh (Control of Dogs) Order, 1907.
6th May,	... " Antrim " " "
27th September,	... " Kerry " " "
6th December,	... " Limerick " " "
17th "	... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907, No. II.
1908.	
2nd March,	... Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1908.
18th "	... Indicating that the expression "France," in Schedule to Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1908, includes Algeria and the Protectorate of Tunis.
1909.	
26th May,	... Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1909 Amendment Order.
21st December,	... Conveyance of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1909.
1910.	
27th January,	... The Bovine Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1910.
23rd May,	... The Animals (Notification of Diseases) (Ireland) Order of 1910.
12th September,	... The Postal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1910.
6th December,	... Prohibition of Landing of Hay and Straw from Denmark (excluding Iceland).
1911.	
20th February,	... The Curragh Sheep Order of 1911.
31st March,	... Sheep-Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1911.
27th June,	... County Kildare (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911.
7th July,	... Hay and Straw (Movement from Great Britain to Ireland) Order of 1911, No. II.
18th "	... Sheep-Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1911 Amendment Order.
25th August,	... County Cavan (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911.
19th October,	... Prohibition of Landing of Hay and Straw from Sweden.
22nd December,	... County Westmeath (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911.

2.—CIRCULARS.

No. 1567/11.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
(VETERINARY BRANCH),13 UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 10th April, 1911.

SIR,

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to transmit herewith, for the information of your Local Authority, copies of an Order made by the Department, on 21st ultimo, under the Diseases of Animals Acts, entitled the Sheep-Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1911.

This Order revokes and re-enacts the provisions previously contained in the Sheep-Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1910, with the following principal amendments, viz. :—

(i.) Article 6 (2).—A Declaration as to dipping in the Autumn Dipping Period will now be required to accompany sheep exposed for sale at any Fair, Market, or Sale-yard in Ireland from 1st September, inclusive, instead of, as previously, from 1st October. This change has been found necessary to meet conditions arising in connection with the sheep export trade.

(ii.) Article 9.—The time allowed sheep-owners for sending into the Police the required Declaration at the close of each Dipping Period has been extended to twenty-eight days, instead of, as formerly, a fortnight. It is hoped that this change will diminish the probability of offences against the Declaration requirements.

In other respects the new Order is practically identical with the Order of 1910.

A Notice drawing attention to the provisions of the Order is also enclosed, and the Department will, as before, forward in due course a supply of such Notices for posting throughout the District of your Local Authority. Copies will at the same time be sent to the Police to be displayed at the various Barracks.

A revised list of approved dips suitable for use under the Order is now in preparation, and copies thereof, when available, will be sent to your Local Authority.

The Department will further arrange, as in recent years, for the distribution to sheep-owners of envelopes (specimens enclosed) containing Forms required for use under the Order; but with a view of meeting the possibility of this supply proving insufficient, the Local Authority should provide, on their part, for the printing and distribution to the Police Stations in their District of a moderate additional stock of the B (i.), B (ii.), C (i.) and C (ii.) Forms. The Police will continue to give the same assistance as before in relation to the carrying out of the Order.

In conclusion it is suggested that one of the accompanying further copies of the Circular, No. 4507/07, of 12th September, 1907, on the subject of precautions against the pollution by dip of streams, etc., containing fish, should be sent to each Inspector of the Local Authority who may have to do with the working of the Order.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

The Clerk of each Local Authority.

No. 2232/11.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
(VETERINARY BRANCH),
13 UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 10th June, 1911.

SIR,

At a meeting, on 30th ultimo, of the Council of Agriculture established by the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, one of the subjects discussed was the damage suffered by farmers through the worrying of sheep by dogs.

As a result of the discussion the Department undertook to bring again to the notice of those Local Authorities whose districts are not at present subject to regulations respecting dogs, the powers exercisable as to the making of such regulations.

In pursuance of Section 2 of the Dogs Act, 1906, two kinds of regulations can be put in force, viz. :—

(a.) for prescribing and regulating the wearing by dogs, while in a highway or in a place of public resort, of a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached thereto;

(b.) with a view to the prevention of worrying of cattle, for preventing dogs or any class of dogs from straying during all or any of the hours between sunset and sunrise;

and I have now to invite your Local Authority to consider anew the propriety of making for their district regulations of either or both these kinds, specimens of which will be found enclosed. I have to add that regulations of the nature indicated at (a.) can, if desired, be issued by the Local Authority forthwith, under the Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1906, but for regulations of the kind referred to at (b.) a special empowering Order will be necessary, which the Department will be prepared to make without delay on receiving a request in the matter from the Local Authority.

It is hoped that your Local Authority may decide to take action on the lines above indicated, more especially in respect of the control of dogs at night, as it is very desirable that no suitable means should be lacking for protecting sheep from the depredations of dogs.

Returns received from the Police show that the numbers of sheep killed by dogs in the country during the past five years were as follows :—

1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
2,178	2,077	1,594	1,870	1,815

There can be little doubt that such figures as these must represent at times serious loss to individual farmers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Local Authority, County

CIRCULARS.

59

No. 3,444/11.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR IRELAND,
(VETERINARY BRANCH).

18 UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 27th July, 1911.

Sir,

I have to transmit herewith, for the information of your Local Authority, copies of an Order made by this Department, on 18th instant, under the Diseases of Animals Acts, entitled the Sheep-Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1911 Amendment Order.

The Department request that this Order—the effect of which is to allow sheep exposed for sale in Ireland from 1st to 27th September, inclusive, to be accompanied, if the owners so prefer, by a Declaration as to dipping within 28 days preceding the date of such exposure, instead of by the Declaration as to dipping after 31st August which would otherwise be necessary—may be published by your Local Authority in a newspaper circulating in their district for the information of sheep-owners.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

The Clerk of each Local Authority.

3.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—EXPENDITURE in connection with SWINE FEVER and RABIES during the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1911.

	Compen- sations.	Salaries.	Travelling.	Miscellane- ous and Incidental Expenses.	Gross Expendi- ture.	Deficit Amount realised by Sale of Carcases.	Net Expendi- ture.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Swine Fever	8,451 13 6	7,962 11 8	2,482 0 0	884 2 7	19,180 7 0	2,901 10 2	16,278 17 7
Rabies ..	-	-	1 14 2	0 1 7	1 15 9	-	1 15 9
Total ..	8,451 13 6	7,962 11 8	2,483 14 2	884 4 2	19,182 3 0	2,901 10 2	16,280 13 4

EXPENDITURE.

41

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURE of Local Authorities (County Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders passed thereunder, and Amounts repaid to Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund during the year 1911.

DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.			Amounts repaid to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund (a) during the year ended 31st December, 1911.
	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure including Compensation. (See foot notes.)	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
County Borough of Dublin ..	585 11 2	2 17 1	588 8 3	350 2 8
County Carlow	182 4 0	-	182 4 0	61 14 11
.. Dublin	837 16 4	26 16 8	864 12 10	439 13 4
.. Kildare	319 8 4	271 16 5	590 4 9	304 18 1
.. Kilkenny	404 14 6	-	404 14 6	193 11 9
King's County	188 12 0	-	188 12 0	90 0 0
County Longford	192 10 0	32 2 0	224 12 0	94 9 0
.. Louth	159 18 2	157 3 2	317 1 4	-
.. Meath	266 5 0	0 5 0	266 10 0	229 19 0
Queen's County	168 3 0	-	168 3 0	84 1 6
County Westmeath	328 16 8	83 15 3	408 11 11	137 0 10
.. Wexford	511 18 8	55 4 0	1,017 2 8*	263 16 7
.. Wicklow	294 16 8	19 11 1	314 7 9	204 19 11
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
County Borough of Cork ..	194 2 0	23 8 4	217 10 10	53 10 5
.. " Limerick	58 0 8	-	58 0 8	16 0 0
.. " Waterford	30 10 10	-	30 10 10	30 10 10
.. Clare	305 17 0	22 2 0	327 19 0	159 18 6
.. Cork	1,302 5 0	73 12 0	1,375 17 0	894 18 5
.. Kerry	462 18 0	135 12 1	1,039 10 1	685 13 11
.. Limerick	866 7 0	79 3 7	896 15 7†	184 9 3
.. Tipperary (N. Riding) ..	110 0 0	-	110 0 0	149 11 1
.. Tipperary (S. Riding) ..	380 5 4	47 13 7	433 18 11	220 14 2
.. Waterford	441 5 8	515 15 8	954 19 4	452 13 0
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
County Borough of Belfast ..	340 0 0	16 18 6	356 18 0	173 7 2
.. " Londonderry	90 0 0	-	90 0 0	23 0 0
.. Antrim	175 10 0	130 18 0	286 8 0	163 4 4
.. Armagh	150 7 2	2 13 9	159 5 11	-
.. Carrick	372 4 4	67 17 8	440 2 0	372 0 6
.. Donegal	672 0 0	154 3 1	820 3 1‡	306 5 2
.. Down	452 0 0	56 11 6	508 11 6	215 17 9
.. Fermanagh	191 0 11	25 5 4	216 12 3	160 10 10
.. Londonderry	428 0 6	69 4 6	711 15 0§	225 4 3
.. Monaghan	374 1 4	5 11 0	379 12 4	177 17 0
.. Tyrone	311 15 0	-	311 15 0	289 2 4
PROVINCE OF CONNUGHT.				
County Galway	990 0 0	21 9 0	961 9 0	492 15 1
.. Leitrim	175 3 10	41 5 6	217 9 4	100 7 2
.. Mayo	396 0 9	5 7 6	401 8 3	281 13 9
.. Roscommon	325 0 0	22 3 0	374 18 0¶	149 2 6
.. Sligo	200 0 0	29 14 0	229 14 0	233 15 11
Total	14,558 8 4	2,154 13 1	17,418 1 5	8,785 11 9

*This amount includes £450 paid as compensation for cattle slaughtered in 1911 on account of Anthrax.

†This amount includes £14 paid as compensation for a heifer slaughtered in 1911 on account of Rabies.

‡This amount includes £4 paid as compensation for a horse slaughtered in 1911 on account of Glanders.

§This amount includes £216 10s. paid as compensation for horses slaughtered in 1910 on account of Glanders.

¶This amount includes £27 10s. paid as compensation for a horse slaughtered in 1911 on account of Glanders.

(a) The amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to the Local Authorities in 1911 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1901 ..	4,973,523	4,378,750	1,219,135	312,408	220,798	228,560
1902 ..	4,791,251	4,215,845	1,327,559	320,624	600,162	242,522
1903 ..	4,634,112	3,944,664	1,383,316	329,125	628,541	241,241
1904 ..	4,575,715	3,827,510	1,315,136	320,212	634,391	244,148
1905 ..	4,515,515	3,749,382	1,164,316	324,869	638,678	244,600
1906 ..	4,335,924	3,714,582	1,244,316	327,342	632,390	247,669
1907 ..	4,275,493	3,844,699	1,317,064	347,347	623,335	231,540
1908 ..	4,786,438	4,128,103	1,317,840	340,286	634,899	241,123
1909 ..	4,629,254	4,133,328	1,349,179	352,041	629,864	243,665
1910 ..	4,555,533	3,972,516	1,290,005	342,614	644,704	240,677
1911 ..	4,711,729	3,997,490	1,413,119	358,474	648,531	246,323

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

(From Information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

Years.	Dogs.	Years.	Dogs.
1901.	422,750	1907	425,930
1902.	450,960	1908	420,720
1903.	445,750	1909	424,230
1904.	455,840	1910	393,470
1905.	406,190	1911	381,890
1906.	478,190		

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland with the Number of Swine which died Diseased, Number of Swine slaughtered Diseased, and Number of Swine slaughtered as Exposed to Infection, in each Year from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

Year.	Number of Outbreaks.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
1901 ..	363	347	918	3,053	233
1902 ..	255	299	724	2,438	203
1903 ..	310	335	824	3,527	292
1904 ..	351	361	690	3,429	491
1905 ..	327	34	264	3,149	238
1906 ..	95	120	798	798	391
1907 ..	163	225	217	2,545	394
1908 ..	168	185	615	3,604	548
1909 ..	87	100	273	1,597	387
1910 ..	104	112	422	1,840	678
1911 ..	178	187	828	3,692	1,027

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

43

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Administrative Counties of Ireland during the year 1911, with the Number of Swine reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Outbreaks.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER	6	9	3	37	62
MUNSTER	6	8	12	83	85
LEINSTER	166	166	516	1,994	426
CONNAUGHT	10	9	7	32	26
Total for Ireland ..	178	187	538	2,042	1,027
Districts of Local Authorities.					
ULSTER:					
County Borough of Belfast ..	1	1	—	6	33
.. Antrim	1	3	—	19	1
.. Armagh	1	1	—	1	—
.. Cavan	2	3	3	—	22
.. Down	—	—	—	—	3
.. Fermanagh	1	1	—	12	2
.. Londonderry	—	—	—	—	2
.. Tyrone	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER:					
County Borough of Limerick ..	—	—	—	—	1
.. Clare	1	1	2	2	6
.. Cork	1	—	4	13	29
.. Kerry	3	1	5	31	62
.. Limerick	1	1	1	—	35
.. Tipperary, S.E. ..	—	—	—	6	1
LEINSTER:					
County Borough of Dublin ..	97	166	412	1,633	791
.. Carlow	3	9	4	61	10
.. Dublin	33	26	70	279	93
.. Kildare	13	9	7	3	6
.. Wick	4	6	13	16	7
King's County	—	—	—	—	1
County Meath	—	—	—	—	3
County Monaghan	—	—	—	—	4
County Wick	3	7	8	18	19
County Wexford	3	4	1	17	13
CONNAUGHT:					
County Galway	3	8	6	36	24
.. Mayo	1	—	—	2	1
.. Sligo	1	1	—	2	—
Total	178	187	538	2,042	1,027

ANTHRAX.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Animals slaughtered or having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
1901	2	2	4	1	3	-	-
1902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1903	4	4	11	-	11	-	-
1904	4	4	7	1	6	-	-
1905	4	4	7	-	7	-	-
1906	4	4	8	-	8	-	-
1907	3	3	5	-	5	-	-
1908	5	5	11	-	11	-	-
1909	7	9	9	-	9	-	-
1910	6	6	12	-	12	-	-
1911	8	10	17	2	15	-	30

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1911, with the Number of Animals reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCE.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Animals which died.	Animals slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Animals slaughtered or having been in contact with diseased Animals or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Anthrax.
ULSTER	5	5	-	-	-
MUNSTER	2	2	-	-	-
LEINSTER	2	6	2	30	-
CONNAUGHT	1	1	-	-	-
Total for Ireland	10	15	2	30	-
Districts of Local Authorities.					
ULSTER:					
County Antrim	1	1	-	-	-
County Armagh	2	2 (a)	-	-	-
County Down	1	1	-	-	-
County Tyrone	1	1	-	-	-
MUNSTER:					
County Cork	1	1	-	-	-
County Tipperary, S.E. ..	1	2 (b)	-	-	-
LEINSTER:					
County Wick	2	6	2	30	-
CONNAUGHT:					
County Mayo	1	1	-	-	-
Total	10	15	2	30	-

(a) Horses. (b) One Horse.
NB.—The animals concerned were cattle, except in those cases where horses are indicated.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

45

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 20th May, 1904 (when Epizootic Lymphangitis was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, to the year 1911, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Diseased Animals.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1904 (from 20th May)	1	1	1	-	-
1905	2	25	25	-	10
1906	1	1	1	-	4
1907 to 1911 ..	-	-	-	-	-

GLANDERS.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED ANIMALS.						Animals slaughtered as suspected.
			Remaining diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each year.	
1901 ..	4	5	-	4	5	1	-	-	-
1902 ..	10	10	-	43	28	5	-	-	-
1903 ..	4	5	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
1904 ..	7	11	-	34	31	3	-	-	-
1905 ..	1†	30	-	66	101*	5	-	-	11
1906 ..	5	3	-	110	15	1	-	-	20†
1907 ..	3	7	-	15	11	-	-	-	4
1908 ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1909 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1910 ..	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
1911 ..	2	2	-	3	2	1	-	-	7

* 99 Horses and 2 Mules.

† 25 Horses and 1 Ass.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of GLANDERS in the Administrative Counties of Ireland reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1911, with the Number of Animals reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Outbreaks.	Diseased Horses which died.	Horses slaughtered and found to have been diseased.	Horses slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Horses or otherwise exposed to infection.	Horses slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Glanders or Farcy.
ULSTER	2	1	2	—	—
MUNSTER	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT	—	—	—	—	1
Total for Ireland ..	2	1	2	—	1
Districts of Local Authorities.					
ULSTER:					
County Donegal	1	—	1	—	—
County Londonderry ..	1	1	1	—	—
CONNAUGHT:					
County Roscommon ..	—	—	—	—	1
Total	2	1	2	—	1

PARASITIC MANGE.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which PARASITIC MANGE was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1901	24	174	331
1902	27	181	221
1903	30	185	255
1904	25	162	252
1905	33	169	322
1906	23	85	130
1907	23	77	94
1908	17	42	59
1909	19	77	110
1910	19	62	82
1911	18	64	80

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

47

TABLE 13.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of PARASITIC MANGON in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, which were reported to have occurred during the year 1911, with the Number of Animals reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PROVINCES.	Number of Outbreaks.	Number of Animals attacked.
ULSTER	22	37
MUNSTER	11	16
LEINSTER	17	22
CONNAUGHT	14	15
Total for Ireland	64	80
Districts of Local Authorities.		
ULSTER:		
County Borough of Belfast	7	9
" Antrim	1	2
" Cavan	1	2
" Donegal	3	3
" Down	7	8
" Fermanagh	2	2
" Londonderry	1	1
MUNSTER:		
County Borough of Cork	5	5
" Cork	5	10
" Waterford	1	1
LEINSTER:		
County Borough of Dublin	14	19
" Kilkenny	1	1
" Longford	1	1
QUEEN'S COUNTY	1	1
CONNAUGHT:		
County Galway	1	1
" Leitrim	5	5
" Mayo	6	7
" Sligo	2	2
Total	64	80

RABIES.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which RABIES was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1900 to 1911, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	DISEASED ANIMALS.			Animals destroyed, as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1900. ..	8	15	15	15	91
1901. ..	2	2	2	-	26
1902. ..	-	-	-	-	-
1903. ..	2	2	2	-	-
1904-1909	-	-	-	-	1
1910. ..	-	-	-	-	1
1911. ..	-	-	-	-	-

SHEEP SCAB.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SHEEP SCAB was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Sheep attacked, from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.
1901.	70	545	7,544
1902.	25	613	7,818
1903.	32	653	8,360
1904.	25	486	6,423
1905.	31	329	4,353
1906.	29	256	3,513
1907.	33	333	5,198
1908.	34	354	6,182
1909.	34	445	7,129
1910.	35	463	6,075
1911.	33	345	4,233

TABLE 16.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the year 1911, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

Provinces.	Number of Outbreaks.	Number of Sheep attacked.	Districts of Local Authorities.	Number of Outbreaks.	Number of Sheep attacked.
ULSTER	115	563	LEINSTER:		
MUNSTER	49	616	County Borough of Dublin	1	3
LEINSTER	128	2,233	.. Carlow	5	25
CONNAUGHT	53	798	.. Dublin	9	773
Total for Ireland	345	4,233	.. Kildare	22	175
Districts of Local Authorities.			.. Kilkenny	7	129
ULSTER:			King's County	8	40
County Borough of Belfast	2	9	County Longford	2	37
.. Antrim	9	62	.. Louth	9	64
.. Armagh	5	14	.. Meath	17	106
.. Cavan	5	21	Queen's County	1	11
.. Donegal	21	86	County Westmeath	19	407
.. Down	57	312	.. Wexford	14	212
.. Fermanagh	5	17	.. Wicklow	14	201
.. Londonderry	5	13	CONNAUGHT:		
.. Tyrone	6	32	County Galway	25	540
MUNSTER:			.. Leitrim	1	19
County Cork	10	167	.. Mayo	4	60
.. Kerry	6	45	.. Roscommon	12	132
.. Limerick	1	4	.. Sligo	1	47
.. Tipperary, N.E.	1	2	Total	345	4,233
.. Tipperary, S.E.	8	36			
.. Waterford	23	332			

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

CATTLE.							
Year.	Fat	Breeds.			Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
		Ordinary.	Milk Cows.	Springers.			
1901 ..	264,690		341,834		6,268	20,725	613,538
1902 ..	304,302		355,354		10,634	30,161	690,241
1903 ..	216,887		336,396		8,724	37,528	597,645
1904 ..	225,188		470,344		9,608	42,020	717,366
1905 ..	224,943		435,637		9,208	43,314	713,131
1906 ..	246,596		473,433		3,397	55,454	719,774
1907 ..	292,104		492,790		6,231	30,833	841,973
1908 ..	328,035	468,994	41,713	27,681	6,230	64,339	869,679
1909 ..	325,952	437,765	41,373	20,134	13,377	52,745	837,426
1910 ..	306,546	466,325	43,080	20,332	12,334	32,806	837,939
1911 ..	340,327	328,853	43,785	21,703	8,769	28,471	694,528

Separate figures for Milk Cows and Springers for the years 1901 to 1907, inclusive, are not available.

Year.	SHEEP.				SWINE.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.
1904 ..	694,536		328,809	843,325	359,232	38,597	397,829
1905 ..	599,319		456,483	1,055,802	608,108	34,944	643,052
1906 ..	446,763		380,917	828,679	541,603	28,319	569,922
1907 ..	372,128		327,197	719,325	478,528	38,168	516,696
1908 ..	350,883		345,673	716,556	565,700	1,033	566,733
1909 ..	353,174		394,139	747,313	466,510	19,820	486,330
1910 ..	317,059		343,374	660,433	446,978	20,320	467,297
1911 ..	367,076		354,846	721,922	371,337	10,890	382,227
1906 ..	497,436	25,459	440,019	970,858	316,631	10,237	326,868
1910 ..	329,147	18,633	383,567	729,344	361,375	22,479	383,854
1911 ..	396,611	2,813	348,073	744,197	323,674	13,766	337,440

Separate figures for Store Sheep for the years 1903 to 1909, inclusive, are not available.

Year.	Cattle.	HORSES.				Mules or Jackasses.	Donkeys.	Total Animals.
		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.			
1901 ..	2,834	184	11,467	23,946	35,007	56	317	2,112,390
1902 ..	1,449	222	11,143	33,685	45,360	122	1,765	2,681,530
1903 ..	1,519	235	13,867	14,367	27,719	14	966	2,132,444
1904 ..	2,009	286	12,809	14,398	27,503	15	1,231	2,647,452
1905 ..	2,261	202	14,193	16,328	30,723	19	1,723	1,948,337
1906 ..	2,417	237	15,336	18,243	33,816	11	1,437	1,560,096
1907 ..	2,537	199	15,184	17,890	33,253	23	1,090	1,031,394
1908 ..	2,673	245	13,019	15,357	28,658	26	1,971	2,004,661
1909 ..	3,213	224	13,724	15,278	29,235	36	1,205	1,969,639
1910 ..	1,894	277	15,280	15,016	31,802	18	2,048	1,667,569
1911 ..	1,889	229	15,363	16,067	31,678	22	2,363	1,727,697

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TABLE 18.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain
Embarkation

Irish Ports.	CATTLE.						Total.
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	
Bellin	335	243	—	—	312	—	890
Belfast	27,734	31,336	7,703	3,048	380	1,860	126,901
Coleraine	56	817	8	13	11	—	910
Cork	6,960	23,131	3,600	4,624	1,924	8,777	54,136
Drogheda	14,592	9,747	513	20	—	1	24,884
Dublin	171,613	23,707	27,624	3,313	2,593	7,109	303,260
Dundalk	7,716	10,596	481	230	—	—	19,023
Dundrum (Down) ..	—	84	1	3	—	—	88
Greenore	2,073	5,635	1,300	1,269	—	2	11,108
Larne	549	20,039	66	166	12	343	22,155
Lisakeel	32	685	—	—	1,180	87	1,910
Londonderry	8,754	33,779	1,095	3,637	438	7,327	57,370
Millfield	1	220	1	8	—	—	230
Mulroy	6	180	—	1	3	—	192
Newry	177	1,982	30	40	—	—	2,229
Portlough	9	301	2	5	2	—	319
Rosslare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo	815	1,397	1	1	520	1	2,931
Warrenpoint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	23,673	32,974	143	397	663	917	58,902
Westport	587	101	2	17	384	—	1,391
Wexford	2,773	510	25	1	—	—	3,315
Total	209,827	325,533	42,765	21,763	8,789	20,471	694,828

TABLE 19.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain
Debarcation in

British Ports.	CATTLE.						Total.
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	
Anderson	7,140	10,466	3,720	2,244	129	152	23,810
Ayr	8,110	42,438	1,014	2,671	63	1,658	54,836
Barrow	453	5,109	200	736	—	—	6,039
Bristol	2,595	4,051	712	783	2	915	9,058
Campbeltown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishguard	13,760	29,696	2,490	2,754	52	6,346	57,100
Fleetwood	6,309	5,840	1,442	892	29	29	14,621
Glasgow	30,523	71,290	2,320	3,807	0,169	14,095	129,009
Greenock	629	10,109	0	50	14	—	10,799
Heysham	6,174	31,242	5,269	2,254	79	244	45,562
Holyhead	61,084	30,278	5,635	1,311	279	212	105,599
Liverpool	99,931	84,915	18,682	3,954	1,927	2,447	178,846
London	1	3	2	4	—	—	10
Manchester	23,091	66	481	23	14	—	23,695
Newhaven	—	190	1	5	—	—	196
Oban	—	3	4	—	—	1	8
Plymouth	1,403	110	1	2	—	166	1,682
Portsmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston	1,886	15	292	5	—	—	2,199
St. Louis	6,495	3,372	92	—	—	—	9,859
Southampton	247	310	19	79	—	10	655
Stranraer	545	19,070	65	164	12	363	20,060
Whitehaven	—	84	1	3	—	—	88
Total	269,227	325,533	42,753	21,763	8,789	20,471	694,828

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

51

during the Year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of
in Ireland.

SHEEP.				SWINE.			Costs.	Inter Ports.
Fat.	Store.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.		
159	-	127	286	1,833	-	1,833	-	Bellina.
5,322	633	20,703	26,658	7,504	7,013	14,517	182	Belfast.
6	-	309	315	23	-	23	-	Coleraine.
17,155	1,519	33,809	54,474	10,555	-	10,555	8	Cork.
11,169	-	12,262	24,111	3,268	754	4,022	24	Drogheda.
178,475	71	185,725	364,271	210,951	205	211,156	64	Dublin.
10,597	-	14,681	25,278	18,472	3,828	22,300	1,250	Dundalk.
-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	Dundrum (Down).
21,481	41	8,947	29,579	2,874	1,891	3,905	330	Greencore.
82	1,893	902	2,777	121	5,359	5,480	2	Larne.
3	65	63	111	-	-	-	-	Limerick.
4,920	5,518	13,480	23,918	3,209	54	3,263	11	Londonderry.
21	-	4	25	373	-	373	-	Millfield.
14	-	5	19	929	-	929	-	Malroy.
4,905	-	5,132	9,157	1,122	14	1,136	1	Newry.
-	98	98	196	139	-	139	-	Portrush.
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	Rosslare.
3,149	-	5,736	8,885	22,315	405	22,720	-	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warrenpoint.
23,109	-	34,050	56,159	23,804	1	23,805	2	Waterford.
7,384	-	2,799	10,183	5,134	-	5,134	2	Westport.
11,479	-	7,365	18,775	4,076	-	4,076	8	Wexford.
296,611	9,513	348,973	654,197	323,574	18,760	342,340	1,880	Total.

during the Year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of
Great Britain.

SHEEP.				SWINE.			Costs.	Inter Ports.
Fat.	Store.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.		
-	-	801	801	734	2,368	3,122	81	Androsan.
201	1,532	1,871	3,564	1,668	9,400	7,692	98	Ayr.
56	86	151	273	4,540	143	4,683	1	Barrow.
7,449	1,020	5,435	14,303	9,600	-	9,600	4	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Campelton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dover.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Falmouth.
16,184	475	28,774	44,391	13,327	3	13,330	4	Fairford.
1,923	1,197	15,609	18,729	1,665	182	1,847	5	Fleetwood.
3,403	79	7,917	11,399	19,820	149	19,969	12	Glasgow.
14	63	125	196	83	13	96	2	Goswick.
4,398	3,541	5,617	14,456	21,308	32	21,340	8	Haytham.
93,259	41	122,370	215,070	152,651	1,208	153,859	201	Holyhead.
132,722	1,313	146,730	300,829	97,287	8,880	101,237	1,517	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	London.
10,890	-	9,797	20,687	790	-	790	2	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newhaven.
-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Olen.
-	-	-	-	212	-	212	-	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portsmouth.
450	54	1,308	1,812	650	-	650	-	Preston.
87	-	40	127	693	-	693	1	Slough.
289	-	78	367	152	-	152	-	Southampton.
-	61	308	369	2	4,667	4,669	3	Stamford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Whitehaven.
296,611	9,513	348,973	654,197	323,574	18,760	342,340	1,889	Total.

TABLE 18—continued.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Irish Ports.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Ballinacree ..	-	-	1	1	-	4	3,024
Belfast ..	12	2,497	4,997	7,676	6	57	175,517
Coleraine ..	-	19	12	22	-	-	1,322
Cork ..	11	565	998	1,484	3	434	127,294
Drogheda ..	-	37	44	81	-	1	33,153
Dublin ..	164	5,061	4,577	9,634	12	491	892,024
Dundalk ..	2	965	323	1,430	-	278	69,907
Dundrum (Down) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	288
Greenore ..	3	4,066	2,430	6,439	-	130	51,777
Larne ..	12	198	438	656	-	5	30,885
Limerick ..	-	1	4	5	-	1	2,027
Londonderry ..	2	133	174	309	-	16	83,857
Millford ..	-	3	4	7	-	4	639
Malroy ..	-	2	2	4	-	1	1,115
Newry ..	1	13	9	23	-	37	12,619
Portrush ..	-	12	7	19	-	1	634
Rossmore ..	1	18	45	64	-	1	70
Sligo ..	-	4	0	10	-	1	24,629
Warrenpoint ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford ..	17	1,573	1,866	3,451	1	382	142,573
Westport ..	1	11	5	17	-	-	16,728
Wexford ..	-	5	2	7	-	3	27,079
Total ..	228	15,253	16,607	31,678	22	2,153	1,727,007

TABLE 19—continued.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

British Ports.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Aldersham ..	3	222	798	1,023	1	25	29,443
Ayr ..	3	54	127	184	-	3	65,515
Barnes ..	-	143	205	406	-	-	11,936
Bristol ..	1	130	242	382	-	309	35,953
Campbelltown ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Dever ..	-	8	4	12	-	-	12
Edinburgh ..	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
Fishguard ..	10	1,372	2,368	4,194	2	357	119,466
Fleetwood ..	3	1,379	1,964	3,396	-	10	38,369
Glasgow ..	7	724	1,270	2,007	2	25	102,070
Greenock ..	-	32	37	69	-	4	11,126
Haywards ..	3	645	1,075	1,723	4	16	63,119
Holyhead ..	101	7,620	5,502	13,283	-	181	489,220
Liverpool ..	12	1,842	1,607	3,451	0	1,173	589,303
London ..	-	8	14	22	1	1	34
Manchester ..	1	279	216	495	2	43	50,085
Newhaven ..	-	15	12	27	-	-	222
Oban ..	-	4	2	6	-	-	18
Plymouth ..	3	32	88	93	1	-	1,060
Portsmouth ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Preston ..	-	5	10	15	-	-	4,030
Stirling ..	-	40	37	77	-	-	10,707
Southampton ..	-	20	40	60	-	2	1,227
Stranraer ..	12	194	458	664	-	5	25,987
Whitehaven ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	288
Total ..	228	15,253	16,607	31,678	22	2,153	1,727,007

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

53

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDROSSAN.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	23,756	778	2,273	81	1,009	1	4	27,994
Dundalk ..	9	—	1,328	—	6	—	—	1,343
Newry ..	43	23	121	—	6	—	21	216
Total ..	23,808	801	3,722	81	1,021	1	25	29,459

AYR.

Belfast ..	53,303	1,323	5,055	88	183	—	3	60,587
Larne ..	1,228	2,031	1,371	—	1	—	—	4,629
Total ..	54,531	3,354	7,066	88	184	—	3	65,115

BARROW.

Belfast ..	6,630	273	4,983	1	408	—	—	11,995
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BRISTOL.

Belfast ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Cork ..	4,142	6,621	2,611	2	203	—	154	15,633
Dublin ..	1	—	—	—	32	—	—	33
Waterford ..	4,187	3,717	4,054	2	136	—	132	12,330
Wexford ..	1,628	2,007	2,375	—	5	—	3	6,018
Total ..	9,958	14,305	9,060	4	382	—	569	33,968

CAMPELTOWN.

Belfast ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
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DOUGLAS.

Belfast ..	207	2,119	—	—	85	—	1	2,412
Dublin ..	494	863	—	—	47	—	—	1,404
Total ..	701	2,982	—	—	132	—	1	3,807

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

DOVER.								
Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Waterford..	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
FALMOUTH.								
Dublin ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
FISHGUARD.								
Cork ..	14,373	32,917	3,768	1	924	1	127	63,111
Roosshere ..	—	—	2	3	64	—	1	70
Waterford..	12,737	11,474	9,560	—	3,206	1	229	57,237
Total ..	27,110	44,391	13,330	4	4,194	2	357	118,408
FLEETWOOD.								
Belfast ..	10,235	14,278	760	5	3,240	—	10	28,453
Londonderry	4,396	4,452	878	—	17	—	—	9,713
Total ..	14,631	18,730	1,638	5	3,257	—	10	38,166
GLASGOW.								
Belfast ..	910	280	1,823	—	1	—	4	3,024
Belfast ..	14,747	420	339	—	505	2	1	16,110
Coleraine ..	910	315	75	—	32	—	—	1,322
Cork ..	5,717	558	—	—	132	—	1	6,408
Dublin ..	68,337	4,013	3,731	—	920	—	1	72,001
Liverpool ..	1,960	111	—	—	5	—	1	2,077
Londonderry	32,578	4,737	1,567	9	234	—	11	39,136
Millport ..	250	25	373	—	7	—	4	639
Malpas ..	162	19	920	—	4	—	1	1,115
Portsmouth ..	16	—	61	—	—	—	—	197
Sligo ..	2,081	943	10,733	—	7	—	1	14,245
Waterford..	4,515	—	123	—	15	—	—	4,653
Westport ..	593	262	170	3	6	—	—	1,173
Total ..	128,608	11,395	19,860	12	2,097	2	25	162,070
GREENOCK.								
Belfast ..	3,444	—	5	—	—	—	—	3,449
Coleraine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin ..	189	—	—	—	39	—	—	228
Londonderry	5,833	40	13	2	11	—	5	6,002
Portsmouth ..	393	156	48	—	19	—	1	527
Total ..	10,759	196	66	2	69	—	4	11,136

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

55

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

BETHAM.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	10,028	383	-	4	1,503	2	14	12,930
Dublin ..	25,578	8,308	20,895	4	162	1	-	55,038
Londonderry ..	9,346	5,693	445	-	19	-	1	15,490
Total ..	45,552	14,466	21,340	8	1,724	4	15	83,119

HOLYHEAD.

Dublin ..	94,782	186,027	143,364	31	6,824	-	48	427,543
Greenore ..	11,168	20,579	3,915	330	6,459	-	136	51,577
Total ..	105,890	216,676	147,279	361	13,283	-	184	489,120

LIVERPOOL.

Bellina ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast ..	3,024	9,227	763	2	544	-	25	14,180
Cork ..	17,723	12,308	9,828	5	77	-	372	40,352
Drogheda ..	24,884	24,111	4,082	24	61	-	1	53,153
Dublin ..	87,327	137,607	34,649	26	1,342	9	400	260,020
Dundalk ..	19,650	26,278	21,172	1,480	1,424	-	278	68,564
Londonderry ..	4,117	8,164	360	-	28	-	3	12,610
Neerly ..	2,342	9,114	1,015	1	15	-	16	12,485
Sligo ..	30	8,281	12,047	-	3	-	-	20,361
Warrenpoint ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford ..	16,932	40,671	10,662	-	24	-	-	67,759
Westport ..	695	8,891	4,058	-	11	-	-	14,355
Wexford ..	1,947	16,708	2,304	2	2	-	-	21,060
Total ..	178,865	300,829	166,327	1,317	3,461	9	1,173	650,893

LONDON.

Belfast ..	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14
Cork ..	10	-	-	-	4	1	-	15
Dublin ..	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Waterford ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total ..	10	-	-	-	22	1	1	34

MANCHESTER.

Belfast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin ..	22,695	20,887	760	2	496	2	43	50,685
Total ..	22,695	20,887	760	2	496	2	43	50,685

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

NEWHAVEN.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Waterford..	196	—	—	—	24	—	—	220
Total ..	196	—	—	—	27	—	—	223

GRAN.

Dublin ..	8	—	4	—	6	—	—	18
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PLYMOUTH.

Belfast ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cork ..	1,656	—	212	—	59	1	—	1,928
Dublin ..	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Waterford..	37	—	—	—	26	—	—	63
Total ..	1,693	—	212	—	93	1	—	1,999

PORTSMOUTH.

Dublin ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
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PRESTON.

Dublin ..	2,109	1,882	650	—	15	—	—	4,656
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SILLOTE.

Dublin ..	9,689	157	663	1	77	—	—	10,787
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SOUTHAMPTON.

Belfast ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Cork ..	516	109	136	—	13	—	—	787
Dublin ..	1	—	—	—	17	—	2	20
Waterford..	145	258	16	—	6	—	—	425
Total ..	672	368	152	—	48	—	2	1,237

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

57

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

STRANRAER.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Larne ..	20,660	544	4,069	3	664	—	5	25,167

WHITEHAVEN.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundrum (Down) ..	58	200	—	—	—	—	—	258
Total ..	58	200	—	—	—	—	—	258

TABLE 21.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1911.

Months.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January ..	48,735	24,562	43,600	28	2,247	2	51	119,405
February ..	43,397	15,538	31,834	6	1,825	1	38	93,194
March ..	59,317	11,424	30,143	209	2,956	2	212	103,573
April ..	51,329	8,733	29,712	389	3,774	3	271	91,411
May ..	50,045	36,481	17,801	494	4,184	2	517	109,504
June ..	24,757	28,175	6,020	393	2,969	1	348	127,586
July ..	31,886	123,593	5,035	143	3,045	2	303	173,915
August ..	38,174	114,887	6,697	104	3,338	2	178	163,380
September ..	70,373	87,675	17,102	81	2,245	1	146	177,457
October ..	112,718	62,887	26,681	13	3,694	2	13	205,796
November ..	115,304	47,481	25,670	21	1,838	2	10	229,226
December ..	49,424	30,634	64,744	5	1,498	2	7	146,223
Total ..	606,529	657,176	362,349	1,669	31,710	22	2,154	1,730,814

TABLE 22.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1900 to 1901, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.					
	Fat Cattle.	STORE.			Other Cattle.	Calves.
		Ordinary.	Milk Cows.	Springers.		
1901 ..	110		324		-	15
1902 ..	106		881		1	62
1903 ..	68		748		-	70
1904 ..	109		686		-	48
1905 ..	87		624		-	22
1906 ..	51		905		-	31
1907 ..	233		705		-	39
1908 ..	277	549	25	91	-	31
1909 ..	317	673	90	63	-	14
1910 ..	704	414	32	92	-	9
1911 ..	439	100	44	166	-	9

Separate figures for Milk Cows and Springers for the years 1901-1907, inclusive are not available.

YEAR.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
1901 ..	225	3,668	3,893	1	19	20	1,332
1902 ..	166	1,975	2,141	48	1	49	3,330
1903 ..	1	2,900	2,901	-	-	-	3,732
1904 ..	966	1,259	2,225	-	167	167	3,338
1905 ..	439	2,781	3,220	-	-	-	4,010
1906 ..	462	1,567	2,029	-	-	-	2,916
1907 ..	128	2,620	2,748	-	-	-	3,085
1908 ..	148	3,725	3,873	-	-	-	4,837
1909 ..	492	3,041	3,533	-	1	1	4,601
1910 ..	234	9,127	9,361	-	16	16	3,028
1911 ..	158	2,785	2,943	-	-	-	3,074

YEAR.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.			
1901 ..	29	1	20	35	56	-	-	4,428
1902 ..	11	1	19	38	58	-	2	3,294
1903 ..	-	-	30	67	117	1	-	3,910
1904 ..	11	-	35	87	122	-	-	3,441
1905 ..	1	1	25	69	95	-	-	4,165
1906 ..	-	-	23	57	80	-	-	2,990
1907 ..	-	-	40	63	103	-	-	4,088
1908 ..	-	-	58	93	151	-	-	4,088
1909 ..	-	-	30	71	101	-	-	4,731
1910 ..	-	-	26	66	92	-	-	3,730
1911 ..	-	-	69	63	132	-	1	3,807

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

59

TABLE 23.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORT OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.						Total.
	Fat.	Stores.	Milk Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	
Belfast ..	9	48	35	100	—	9	201
Dublin ..	430	55	9	—	—	—	494
Total ..	439	103	44	100	—	9	701

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Geese.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Belfast ..	51	2,039	2,110	—	—	—	—
Dublin ..	137	726	863	—	—	—	—
Total ..	188	2,765	2,973	—	—	—	—

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Coltlings.	Total.			
Belfast ..	—	38	47	85	—	1	2,403
Dublin ..	—	31	16	47	—	—	1,494
Total ..	—	69	63	132	—	1	3,897

TABLE 24.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Port of Debarkation in the Isle of Man.

PORT OF DEBARKATION.	CATTLE.						Total.
	Fat.	Stores.	Milk Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	
Douglas ..	439	103	44	100	—	9	701

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Geese.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Douglas ..	188	2,765	2,973	—	—	—	—

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Coltlings.	Total.			
Douglas ..	—	69	63	132	—	1	3,897

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Exported from Ireland through Great Britain to the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Ports.	NUMBER OF HORSES.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast	-	691	640	1,331
Cork	-	-	1	1
Dublin	1	562	420	1,003
Dundalk	-	597	282	879
Greenore	2	1,037	960	3,019
Larne	-	-	-	-
Waterford	9	634	563	1,196
Wexford	-	-	-	-
Total	12	4,511	3,846	7,389

ANIMALS IMPORTED.

61

ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO IRELAND.

TABLE 26.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during each of the Years from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.							SHEEP.			
	Draught, Bulky, and Cows.					Calves.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Stores.			Other Cattle.						
		Ordinary.	High Cows.	Springers.							
1901 ..	—	569			—	62	631	26,020	16,006	31,246	—
1902 ..	2	646			—	63	711	26,027	7,055	23,682	—
1903 ..	15	612			—	39	606	31,790	13,747	54,538	—
1904 ..	—	635			—	31	605	29,081	8,606	26,799	—
1905 ..	—	684			—	47	681	34,191	8,722	42,823	—
1906 ..	—	425			—	30	608	46,921	8,453	54,226	—
1907 ..	7	647			—	60	713	46,636	26,699	62,705	—
1908 ..	2	251	21	22	3	30	351	26,740	7,021	34,370	—
1909 ..	15	547	57	30	39	51	599	7,575	16,963	8,491	20,992
1910 ..	20	379	93	46	49	72	635	12,166	22,223	3,319	28,796
1911 ..	—	263	43	14	124	25	407	8,177	9,343	1,304	18,824

Separate figures for Milk Cows and Springers from 1901 to 1907, inclusive, are not available.
 Separate figures for Store Sheep from 1906 to 1908, inclusive, are not available.

Year.	Swine.			Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jackass.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.			
1901 ..	2	45	47	5	191	4,728	5,620	10,549	22	7	42,465
1902 ..	3	35	38	6	247	3,753	4,253	8,253	7	20	22,736
1903 ..	1	35	36	6	257	3,983	4,566	8,776	8	10	23,823
1904 ..	0	19	24	17	182	3,329	3,273	6,685	9	24	25,670
1905 ..	9	14	23	7	170	2,838	2,906	6,097	7	78	29,876
1906 ..	3	64	71	5	339	2,597	2,162	5,098	7	20	60,612
1907 ..	7	21	28	11	271	1,066	1,712	3,059	-	12	67,438
1908 ..	"	21	21	8	400	3,781	3,210	5,393	4	10	60,607
1909 ..	"	46	46	21	390	2,481	1,811	4,682	3	6	25,876
1910 ..	"	32	32	10	331	2,596	1,776	5,399	5	7	42,237
1911 ..	"	6	6	22	363	2,671	2,390	5,424	4	9	22,740

TABLE 27.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

Irish Ports.	CATTLE.							SHEEP.			
	Fat.	Stores.	Milk Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Lambs.	Total.
Bellinacorney ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Belfast ..	—	6	—	—	105	—	111	3,760	6,718	167	10,645
Coleraine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork ..	—	17	2	10	2	3	34	3	—	0	3
Drogheda ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin ..	—	167	27	2	—	8	204	1,551	1,779	234	3,564
Dundalk ..	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Dundrum (Down) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenore ..	—	3	6	2	3	1	20	21	—	1	22
Larne ..	—	37	—	—	12	—	49	761	469	613	1,843
Limerick ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry ..	—	11	2	—	—	4	17	—	184	277	461
Malinbeg ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Newry ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	—	126
Portlough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	69
Portmahon ..	—	—	2	—	1	4	7	—	—	—	—
Sligo ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	39	11	—	50
Waterford ..	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	65	—	81
Westport ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	16
Wexford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	283	43	14	124	23	467	6,177	9,343	1,394	16,914

TABLE 28.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

British Ports.	CATTLE.							SHEEP.			
	Fat.	Stores.	Milk Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Lambs.	Total.
Aldershot ..	—	6	—	—	72	—	84	2,223	108	160	2,491
Ayr ..	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	1,779	6,594	682	8,955
Barnsley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol ..	—	1	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—
Derby ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falmouth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulham ..	—	13	2	4	1	4	24	3	25	—	28
Gloucester ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow ..	—	125	6	8	16	11	166	326	1,876	371	2,573
Greenock ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	133	20	213
Horseshoe ..	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	—	—	2	2
Isleworth ..	—	43	25	2	3	4	75	21	13	1	35
Liverpool ..	—	3	8	—	1	3	14	60	—	1	61
London ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	110
Northampton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salisbury ..	—	36	—	—	—	—	36	1,664	326	136	1,947
Southampton ..	—	7	4	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—
Stamford ..	—	27	—	—	12	—	49	478	105	1	644
Stroud ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitehaven ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	203	43	14	124	23	467	6,177	9,343	1,394	16,914

ANIMALS IMPORTED.

63

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1911,
Debarcation in Ireland.

Sexes.			Cows.	Horses.				Males or Jezebels.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Import Ports.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
-	-	-	3	30	309	293	617	2	-	1	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	6	4	14	-	-	18,411	Belfast.
-	3	3	5	91	103	305	394	-	1	14	Coleman.
-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	908	Carl.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Drogheda.
-	3	3	10	169	1,163	946	2,177	1	5	6,048	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	1	14	4	19	-	-	23	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundrum (Down).
-	-	-	1	3	232	182	417	-	-	496	Greenock.
-	-	-	2	13	25	34	52	-	-	1,997	Larne.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Larne.
-	-	-	1	0	33	23	56	-	-	347	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Malay.
-	-	-	-	2	3	3	8	-	-	134	Nenry.
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	22	Portlaoine.
-	-	-	-	-	28	37	65	-	2	74	Rosslane.
-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	87	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	73	424	427	894	-	1	976	Walsford.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	16	Westport.
-	-	-	-	2	40	28	50	-	-	80	Wexford.
-	6	6	22	363	2,671	2,380	5,414	4	9	22,746	Total.

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1911,
Embarkation in Great Britain.

Sexes.			Cows.	Horses.				Males or Jezebels.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Export Ports.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	2	13	26	41	-	-	2,736	Andromeda.
-	-	-	-	31	111	86	228	-	-	9,222	Ayr.
-	-	-	-	1	4	1	6	-	-	6	Barnes.
-	-	-	-	14	157	147	320	-	-	324	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Down.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	Falmouth.
-	-	-	-	15	487	597	1,099	-	2	1,046	Falgar.
-	-	-	-	11	56	191	258	-	-	188	Farnham.
-	-	-	1	29	194	131	354	3	-	2,096	Glasgow.
-	-	-	-	2	21	23	46	-	-	272	Greenock.
-	-	-	4	6	66	67	141	-	-	154	Hampden.
-	2	2	2	139	1,219	928	2,386	1	5	2,413	Holyhead.
-	4	4	10	9	86	67	162	-	1	279	Liverpool.
-	-	-	1	1	4	3	15	-	-	12	London.
-	-	-	-	6	5	15	26	-	-	136	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newham.
-	-	-	2	75	303	180	558	-	1	613	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portsmouth.
-	-	-	-	1	46	26	73	-	-	1,002	Salisbury.
-	-	-	-	-	16	14	34	-	-	36	Southampton.
-	-	-	2	13	32	32	78	-	-	773	Stratford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Swansea.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Widewater.
-	6	6	22	363	2,671	2,380	5,414	4	9	22,746	Total.

TABLE 29.—RETURN of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1911.

Month.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January ..	14	709	—	1	199	—	—	923
February ..	134	1,291	4	5	245	1	—	1,680
March ..	13	919	—	—	297	—	—	1,249
April ..	16	190	—	—	217	—	3	426
May ..	73	887	—	5	343	—	1	1,279
June ..	9	714	—	4	479	—	—	1,406
July ..	21	—	—	—	668	—	1	690
August ..	1	262	—	—	704	—	1	968
September ..	3	5,322	—	—	472	—	—	6,797
October ..	15	2,944	—	—	603	2	—	3,564
November..	103	2,362	1	2	519	1	3	3,021
December ..	43	253	1	5	351	—	—	653
Total ..	457	10,824	6	22	5,422	4	9	22,754

ANIMALS IMPORTED.

65

TABLE 30 (a).—RETURN of the NUMBERS of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	NUMBERS OF HORSES.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast	29	83	57	169
Dublin	8	90	53	151
Rosslare	—	—	—	—
Wexford	—	—	—	—
Total	37	173	110	320

TABLE 30 (b).—RETURN of the NUMBERS of HORSES Directly Imported into Ireland from Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1911, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	NUMBERS OF HORSES.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast	—	—	—	—
Portrush	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

E

TABLE 31.—RETURN of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
1901 to 1911,

Year.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fit Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1901..	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1902..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
1903..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1904..	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
1905..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1906..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1907..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1910..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 32.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
showing the Ports

Ports of DEPARTURE.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ANIMALS IMPORTED.

67

from the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive.

Swine.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine	Goats.	Horses.				Males or Juveniles.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Years.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	10	1901.
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	6	1902.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1903.
-	-	-	14	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	19	1904.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1905.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	8	1906.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	5	1907.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	3	1908.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1909.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	3	1910.
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	-	-	8	1911.

from the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1911, of Debarcation.

Swine.			Goats.	Horses.				Males or Juveniles.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Debarcation.
Fat.	Store.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	-	-	8	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	-	-	8	Total.

TABLE 33.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS SHIPPED to and from showing the Places of

COASTING AND

RAKE PORT.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			SWINE.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.
Cork to Aghada Pier ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork to Belfast ..	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork to Spike Island ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork to Queenstown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork to Waterford ..	—	3	—	492	495	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	4	1	492	497	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aghada Pier to Cork ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast to Cork ..	—	10	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin to Cork ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spike Island to Cork ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queenstown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford to Cork ..	5	6	20	—	31	49	—	49	—	—	—
Total	5	16	22	—	43	49	—	49	—	—	—
Waterford to Belfast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford to Queenstown ..	—	143	12	171	326	8	8	12	—	—	—
Waterford to Ballyhack ..	—	84	—	27	111	35	—	35	—	—	—
Total	—	227	12	198	437	43	8	47	—	—	—
Ballyhack to Waterford ..	188	43	—	—	231	253	479	732	105	—	105
Belfast to Waterford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queenstown to Waterford ..	374	42	1	35	452	232	200	432	919	—	919
Total	562	85	1	35	683	485	679	1,164	1,024	—	1,024
Dublin to Belfast ..	1,229	79	77	31	1,416	4,514	215	4,729	—	—	—
Kilrush to Limerick ..	—	469	—	—	469	55	—	55	8,406	—	8,406
Killybeg to Limerick ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35
Sanagher to Limerick ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkee to Limerick ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	—	172
Portlaoine to Limerick ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	888	—	888
Turbot to Limerick ..	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	476	—	476
Glin to Limerick ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	469	13	—	482	55	—	55	9,902	—	9,902
Greenacres to Greenacres ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry to Moville ..	3	17	3	1	24	30	42	72	2	—	2
Belfast to Dublin ..	—	—	—	25	25	15	—	15	—	—	—
Moville to Londonderry ..	20	452	20	2	524	66	52	118	4	—	4
Bellin to Sligo ..	—	48	1	—	49	30	—	30	—	—	—
Belfast to Sligo ..	5	—	10	—	15	78	139	217	2,563	—	2,563
Total	5	48	11	—	64	94	191	285	2,567	—	2,567
Sligo to Belfast ..	—	25	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malay to Portlaoine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	73
Malin to Portlaoine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Malin to Malay ..	5	49	4	—	58	120	—	120	48	2	50
Leithing to Malay ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portlaoine to Londonderry ..	—	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo to Belfast ..	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	1,461	1,467	179	784	4,292	5,424	1,109	6,533	13,999	8	13,997

INLAND NAVIGATION

69

Places in Ireland during the Year ended 31st December, 1911,
Embarkation and Disembarkation.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

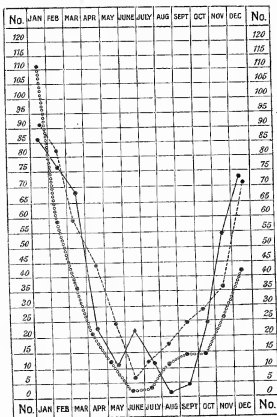
Gates.	Routes.				Miles or Nautical.	Acres.	Total Animals.	From Ports.
	Stations.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
"	"	"	1	1	"	"	2	Cork to Aghada Pier.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cork to Belfast.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cork to Spide Island.
"	"	1	1	2	"	"	497	Cork to Queenstown.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cork to Waterford.
"	"	1	2	3	"	"	300	Total.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Aghada Pier to Cork.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	Belfast to Cork.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dublin to Cork.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Spide Island to Cork.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Queenstown to Cork.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	49	Waterford to Cork.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	43	Total.
"	"	2	1	3	"	"	1	Waterford to Belfast.
"	"	4	1	5	1	8	252	Waterford to Donnybrook.
"	"	5	"	5	"	"	118	Waterford to Ballyhack.
"	"	30	2	32	1	8	476	Total.
"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1,049	Ballyhack to Waterford.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Belfast to Waterford.
"	"	1	3	4	"	1	1,778	Donnybrook to Waterford.
"	"	2	2	4	"	2	2,427	Total.
"	"	4	10	14	"	"	6,161	Dublin to Belfast.
"	"	64	49	113	"	"	9,010	Kilrush to Limerick.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	Kilrush to Limerick.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Naas to Limerick.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	179	Shille to Limerick.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	380	Perth to Limerick.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	469	Turkey to Limerick.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Gla to Limerick.
"	"	44	45	89	"	"	10,559	Total.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Greenacres to Greenacres.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	75	Londonderry to Merville.
"	"	4	14	18	"	"	33	Belfast to Dublin.
"	"	"	1	1	"	"	682	Merville to Londonderry.
"	"	1	"	1	"	"	71	Belfast to Sligo.
"	"	1	"	1	"	"	2,004	Belfast to Sligo.
"	"	2	"	2	"	"	2,325	Total.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	Sligo to Belfast.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	72	Maleny to Portrush.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	Maleny to Portrush.
"	"	"	1	1	"	"	223	Maleny to Maleny.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Longing to Maleny.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	Portrush to Londonderry.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	Sligo to Belfast.
"	"	68	79	147	1	10	21,903	Total.

SHEEP SCAB IN IRELAND.

Outbreaks.

Diagram showing the variations in the Monthly Numbers of Outbreaks during the years 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

1909 ●—— 1910 ●----- 1911 ●○○○○○

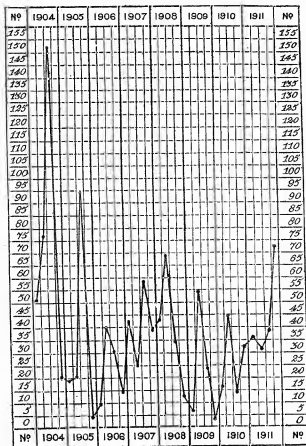


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SWINE FEVER IN IRELAND.

Outbreaks.

Diagram showing the variations in the Quarterly Numbers of Outbreaks during the years 1904-1910 inclusive.



N.B.—The four spaces in each yearly column contain an indication of the figures for the quarters of that year ended 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.